PALGIN
AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

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Mikoyan to Ask Ike To Meet Khrushchev

LONDON (UPI).—Communist diplomats said on Thursday that Soviet First Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan, who is due in New York this week-end, intends to promote a personal meeting next spring between Prime Minister Khrushchev and President Eisenhower.

Mr. Mikoyan's ostensibly private two-week visit to the U.S. is partly designed to sound out the prospects of such a meeting early in the New Year, the diplomats said. Failing this, he is to explore alternative means of arranging Soviet-American talks and a possible "summit" conference soon.

The diplomats hinted that the Soviet envoy would take with him an "unofficial" omnibus peace plan that would reach beyond the immediate East-West feud over Berlin. Details of the plan were not disclosed, but it was understood to aim at a "relaxation of tension" between Russia and the U.S. as a first move towards a broader conference on ending the Cold War.

At a Moscow New Year reception on Wednesday night Mr. Khrushchev told Mr. Mikoyan jokingly, that he might be tempted to remain in the U.S. during his visit there. As Mr. Mikoyan roared with laughter, Premier Khrushchev — with a glance at American Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson — added: "Anyway, if you stay in the U.S., I hope you will at least not work against the Soviet Union."

Mr. Khrushchev on Thursday wished the American people a peaceful, happy New Year in a special message read by Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Menshikov in a U.S. radio programme in which world leaders reviewed the prospects for 1959.

Washington officials said they were pleased by the cordial and conciliatory tone of Mr. Khrushchev's message in which he said Russia believed there was not one issue in dispute which could not be solved peacefully, provided there was a genuine desire to do so.

The surprise message was said to be the opening shot in the peace campaign which would be carried a stage further by Mr. Mikoyan.

Top Russian Team Meets Afghani

MOSCOW (Reuter).—The Soviet Prime Minister Khrushchev on Thursday discussed the situation in the Middle East and Soviet-Afghan relations with Afghanistan's Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, Sardar Mohammed Naim, TASS reported.

Among the Soviet officials at the talks were Foreign Minister Gromyko, Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Semenov, and the head of the Foreign Ministry's Middle East Department, Alexei Paviov.

'SCORE' SILENT

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The U.S. Army failed on Wednesday after attempting for 24 hours to beam a New Year's message to and from the Atlas satellite, Score. A spokesman said further attempts would be made, but added: "It appears that communications tests with the satellite have ended."

U.S. Economy Facing Severe Tests—Strauss

WASHINGTON (UPI). — Commerce Secretary Lewis L. Strauss warned on Thursday that the American economy faces severe tests in the months ahead despite a generally favourable outlook for 1959.

Mr. Strauss said business had made a "quick and substantial recovery" from the recent recession. "We start the new year from a position of increasing strength and of growing confidence," he said. But he warned that, "while the expansion in business since last spring has been substantial and the base of recovery has widened, some major elements of demand are still lagging."

For example, Mr. Strauss said in his year-end statement, there "is as yet no clear-cut evidence of a renewed upswing" in business outlays for new plant and equipment.

"The latest survey of intentions by businessmen for the first quarter of the new year indicates firming tendencies," he continued, "but an investment rate only slightly in advance of the final quarter of 1958."

Mr. Strauss said the automobile industry and exports in particular must show marked improvement if economic recovery is to continue unabated.

Bulgar Legation In Brussels Attacked

BRUSSELS (Reuter). — The Bulgarian Legation in Brussels was set on fire by a volley of "Molotov cocktails" thrown from the street on the stroke of midnight on Wednesday night, police reported.

Flames leapt up from behind the front door and through broken windows, and the central staircase was reported to have been gutted. The blaze was put out by members of the Legation staff, neighbours said.

Leaflets protesting against the present Communist regime in Bulgaria littered the pavement outside the building, they added.

Russia, Czechs Attack 'German Militarists'

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Soviet President Voroshilov said in a goodwill message to General de Gaulle published here on Thursday that it was vital for the Soviet and French peoples to "prevent the German militarists from creating a new war."

TASS said that, in his reply, the French President expressed the hope that existing relations between the two countries would continue to be based on mutual respect for each other's rights and dignity.

In Prague, Mr. Antonin Novotny, Czechoslovak President and First Secretary of the Communist Party, said in a New Year message that Czechoslovakia could not remain indifferent to events in West Germany, her immediate neighbour.

He said all the ruling power in West Germany was "in the hands of the same forces which brought Hitler into power, and were responsible for the Second World War."

Russia to Test A-Plane; Attempt to Orbit Moon

LONDON (Reuter). — Russia will test an atomic-powered aircraft and send an interplanetary rocket round the moon in 1959, Moscow Radio said on Thursday.

The U.S. has made four attempts since last August to put a satellite in orbit around the moon. So far no country is known to have an atom-powered aircraft.

Common Mart Makes Europe Third Force

PARIS (Reuter). — The European Common Market, linking six nations in a single economic community, came into force on Thursday. Its members are France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg.

Trade barriers were eased as the six countries, with a combined population of 165 million, welded themselves into a world economic industrial and trading unit standing third to the markets of the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Through this Common Market, a thousand years of European national rivalries have been sunk into one of the most daring experiments in history.

Tariffs and quotas are freely exchanged, and France giving her partners in the Common Market reduced quota, departed from a policy of protection that has been her shield for a century.

The French press hailed the Common Market as "the birth of a new Europe."

The Conservative "Le Figaro" said it was the beginning of an "Evolution which will transform European economy in depth."

The independent left-wing "Combat" said: "The Common Market pulls down barriers which only a world upheaval can restore." "Paris Journal," independent, said: "A new Europe is born. The Common Market is for France a great and passionate adventure."

But the pro-Communist "Liberation" said it was a "Europe of Cartels."

The Austrian National Bank on Wednesday night announced the convertibility of Austrian schillings held by foreigners. This follows the step taken by most West European countries last week-end.

De Gaulle Asks Debre To Form Government

PARIS (UPI). — Premier de Gaulle has officially requested the Gaullist party chief, M. Michel Debre, to form the first Government of the Fifth Republic, informed sources said late on Wednesday night.

These sources said that an official announcement will be made next Thursday when General de Gaulle takes over the Presidency.

Only a few of the present Cabinet Ministers will remain in the new Government, among them Foreign Minister Couve de Murville and Minister of Interior Antoine Pinay, it was added.

Big Expansion Seen in Textiles

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, predicted on Thursday that within the next decade, 400,000 wage earners would be added to the country's labour force. He hoped that half this number would find employment in industry.

The Minister declared that while agriculture was a priority industry, he feared that the number of farmers would fall below the present 15 per cent of the labour force.

The Head of the Histadrut Trade Union Department, Mr. Aharon Becker, announced that the Histadrut would within the next week submit to the Manufacturers Association and other employers' organizations its claims for slightly increased social welfare benefits and wages. These claims would serve as the basis for negotiating the renewal of biennial collective labour contracts, he declared.

Mr. Sapir and Mr. Becker were addressing a country-wide rally of representatives of textile works committees at the Histadrut Executive Building. The meeting, called to explain the Histadrut Executives' recent vote against a general wage rise passed off quickly.

The Secretary of the Textile Workers Union, Mr. Y. Arad, declared that workers could not expect higher wages without increased exports.

Mr. Sapir told the delegates that the Government would continue its policy of expanding the textile industry. The authorities would concentrate on reviving "lagging" mills.

He believed that the Negev could be reclaimed only by building urban centres based on industries, mainly textile.

His Ministry planned to increase the number of looms from the present 60,000 to 250,000 looms in the next few years. Mr. Sapir envisaged the addition of 20,000 textile workers in that period.

Building Workers To Press for IL 1.5m.

TEL AVIV. — The Building Workers' Union is shortly to present their employers with a bill for IL1.5m. in higher wages and social welfare benefits for its 40,000 members, *The Jerusalem Post* learns.

This follows the previous day's meeting of the union's Central Committee which agreed to follow the 1959-60 wage restraint policy adopted last week by the Histadrut Executive.

Under the prompting of Union Secretary, Mr. H. Flexer, the Committee agreed that they would demand the award of permanent places of employment for a large proportion of those members engaged at present on a temporary basis by Solel Boneh (including Even VeSid), the public building companies, the building concerns of the kibbutz movement and certain private contractors.

The increased social welfare benefits involve the payment by employers of another two per cent of wages into the union's insurance fund, and the securing of an annual 12-day paid holiday.

Mapai Members To Elect Delegates

TEL AVIV. — An undercurrent of tension is noticeable in Mapai Party branches as 160,000 party members prepare to go to the polls from Saturday night to choose their delegates to the party's ninth national conference as well as the officers of their local branches.

Voting at the 466 branches will continue through Sunday, and in the cities, on Monday as well.

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion is standing in Beersheba; Foreign Minister G. Meir in a Tel Aviv branch; Minister Without Portfolio P. Naphtali in Tel Aviv; Police Minister B. Shitrit is a candidate in Tel Aviv's Florentine Quarter; Agriculture Minister K. Lia in Degania Bet and Knesset Speaker Y. Sprinzak in Degania Aleph. Aluf Moshe Dayan is standing in Zahala; Mr. Shimon Peres is on the Clerks' Union voting list, and Alur A. Reiner in Tel Aviv. Messrs. Abba Khoushi, Y. Almogi, M.K., Hillel Dan and David Hacohen, M.K., are all on the Haifa election lists.

U.N. Chief at Sde Boker With Ben-Gurion, to Hike Today

By H. BEN-ADI, Jerusalem Post Reporter

SDE BOKER. — Mr. Dag Hammarskjold and Mr. Ben-Gurion were due to set out together on an hour's hike through the cool morning air of the Negev at 7.30 today after the U.N. Secretary-General has spent the night at this isolated settlement as the guest of the Prime Minister.

Mr. Hammarskjold was initiated into kibbutz life on Thursday immediately after driving down here from Jerusalem.

The U.N. Chief, wearing a grey suit with a U.N. badge on his lapel, arrived with his party at dusk. He was greeted by the Premier's aides, Aluf-Mishne Haim Ben-David and Mr. Yitzhak Navon, and immediately shown to Mr. Ben-Gurion's quarters. Soon afterwards, the large group of press reporters and photographers waiting outside were allowed in, and flash-bulbs popped as the Premier, seated at his desk, explained to his guest a map showing the future development of the Negev.

Mrs. Paula Ben-Gurion, wearing slacks and a red sweater, then invited the Secretary-General and his party to join them for supper in the settlement dining hall. With a smile, she asked General Carl Von Horn, chief of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, whether he would "brave" the communal mess hall. Standing to attention, the General replied with a gallant gesture: "Madame, I await your orders." "There are no orders," retorted Mrs. Ben-Gurion, "and if you want to come tomorrow morning for breakfast as well, you will be welcome."

Only Mr. Hammarskjold was scheduled to spend the night at the settlement, his entourage staying at Hias House in Beersheba and returning to Sde Boker in the morning.

To Mr. Hammarskjold, Mrs. Ben-Gurion joked: "You'll soon be a kibbutznik yourself," after the Secretary-General had accepted "with pleasure" an invitation from the Prime Minister to join him for an early morning six-kilometre hike.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, dressed in khaki and wearing an open-neck shirt, then led the way to the dining hall, flashing a torch to help the party find their way in the darkness. When they entered, most of the settlement members, who had already started their meal, paid scant attention as they made their way to a corner table.

The guests were served the same fare as everyone else—herring, radishes, olives, white cheese, bread, margarine and tea. They ate from plastic dishes; white paper napkins laid beside each place were the only special provision made for the distinguished guests.

Mr. Hammarskjold, who had been warned in advance that his meals at the settlement would be frugal, said after supper that he had "enjoyed it very much."

He was accommodated for the night in Mr. Ben-Gurion's hut, with Mrs. Ben-Gurion giving up her room for the visitor. Outside, two soldiers armed with Uzzi's stood guard.

This morning, following his hike with the Prime Minister and a further round of discussions back at Mr. Ben-Gurion's quarters, the U.N. Secretary-General is due to fly back to Jerusalem by helicopter, where he is expected shortly before noon.

This afternoon he will leave for Amman.

Mapai and Progressives To Review Voting Dates

TEL AVIV. — A strong bloc in the Progressive party Executive has decided to demand separate dates for elections to the Fourth Knesset and local authorities, *The Jerusalem Post* learned on Thursday night. The Executive is due to meet on Sunday to discuss this demand, which is believed to have the support of the Minister of Justice, Mr. P. Rosen.

Opposition to the scheme for direct mayoral elections is being led by a group headed by Mr. B. Ostrovsky, head of the Progressive Party's Local Government Committee, Mr. I. Cohen, M.K. and Mr. Y. Shaari.

Mapai circles informed *The Jerusalem Post* that the party may review its decision to hold simultaneous local and Knesset elections. The party leaders believe that, following the Cabinet decision to hold direct mayoral elections, either the mayoralty or local council elections will have to be held on a separate date to that of the Knesset.

Poles Beat Hapoel

TEL AVIV. — The Polish Selected on Thursday defeated the Hapoel Tel Aviv basketball team 71-64. It was the visitors' second appearance in Tel Aviv and their second victory.

About 2,000 fans watched the home side play a fast, energetic game on the Tel Aviv Hapoel grounds. The score was 40:26 at half-time.

Vechovski headed the scoring list, netting 22 points for the Polish side, supported by Nartovski with 14 and Paviak with 9. For the Hapoel hoopsters Vashilevski netted 16, Hazan 14 and Lubashits 8.

Learns How Desert Can be Conquered

Jerusalem Post Staff

Mr. Hammarskjold on Thursday visited the Hebrew University, the Weizmann Institute of Science and the Arid Zone Research Institute in Beersheba on his way down by road from Jerusalem to spend the night at Sde Boker.

He summed up the impressions of the second day of his brief visit to Israel when he and his party stopped off at Beersheba:

"When one flies over the Middle East, Sinai or the Negev, one has before one's eyes the great problems to be overcome to utilize this area for an ever-growing population. It is an encouraging experience to meet the people who are devoted to the task of bringing these arid zones to life, and to witness the energy that is put into this endeavour.

"I have today seen the Weizmann Institute and now the Arid Zone Research Institute, which is of great interest for our UNESCO organization. These are only beginnings, but I am sure that when I come back I shall see the progress achieved. I wish you people all the best in your task."

In the morning, Mr. Hammarskjold was greeted at the Hebrew University by its President, Prof. Benjamin Mazar, and was shown, at his own request, the Dead Sea Scrolls. He listened intently to an explanation of their significance given by Dr. Yigael Yadin, and stayed longer than had been scheduled in the Scroll chamber.

He then took a look at the campus from the Senate room on the fifth floor of the Administration Building, since he "always favours taking a view from the top."

Professor Mazar explained some of the hardships which confront the University as a result of its exile from Mount Scopus. At the end of his visit, Mr. Hammarskjold was presented with the University's book on "The Dead Sea Scrolls," which he asked to be autographed by Professor Mazar and Dr. Yadin.

Leaving at about noon on his way south, Mr. Hammarskjold travelled along the Ein Karem-Tsuba road, and near Kissalon saw swarms of pink locusts.

Nuclear Research

At about 1 p.m. the seven-car convoy arrived at the Weizmann Institute, where the visitors were greeted by Mr. Meyer Weisgal and Professors Aharon Katzir, Amos de Shalit, and I. Berenblum.

The Secretary-General showed considerable interest in the nuclear science research work being carried out and the functioning of the Van der Graaff atom-smasher was explained to him by Professor de Shalit.

He signed his name on a fresh page of the visitors' book in the room of the late President Weizmann.

Later, Mr. Hammarskjold was entertained to luncheon by Mr. Weisgal at his home. Among the guests were General Von Horn, Mr. Vigier, Mr. Samper, Mr. Ranallo, and Dr. Avraham Biran, of the Foreign Ministry.

The U.N. Chief was accompanied during his trip from Jerusalem to Sde Boker by Mr. Moshe Pearlman, of the Prime Minister's Office.

The party did not arrive in Beersheba until 4.30 — an hour behind schedule. At the entrance to the town the convoy was stopped by a U.N. radio jeep whose officer handed the Secretary-General a cable from New York.

At the Arid Zone Research Institute, he was met by Dr. Henry Tabor, head of solar research, and Mr. Ya'acov El-Tzur, the Institute's Administrative Director. Also there to greet him was Mr. George Donaldson, Acting Resident Representative of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board.

After delivering a short address, the Secretary-General and his party resumed their journey to Sde Boker via Dimona, which Mr. Hammarskjold expressed a desire to see.

TITO SAILS FOR BURMA

BALI (Reuter). — President Tito of Yugoslavia sailed for Burma on Thursday after a high-spirited all-night New Year celebration with Indonesian President Sukarno on the island of Bali.

Clearance Sale at Nussbaum's

We are vacating our old business premises at 36 Rehov Merkaz Mischari, Tel Aviv, and will hold a clearance sale, at the above address only, beginning on Sunday, January 4, 1959. Furnishing fabrics and curtain materials, also remnants, reduced up to 50%. Please note our new phone number: 61840. Nussbaum, Furnishing Fabrics, Ltd.

Egypt Swoops On Communists, Left Publishers

CAIRO. — Police cracked down on Communists throughout Egypt during Wednesday night, according to informed sources here.

Twelve Communist leaders were reported to have been arrested and three left-wing publishing houses were closed. Some reports said over 100 persons have been held on suspicion of conducting anti-Government activities.

The crackdown was believed to extend to Syria, where Communists were attacked on December 23 by Abdul Nasser for attempting to break up the U.A.R.

The police move was not officially announced here, but the sources said the authorities in Cairo, Alexandria and other towns acted at exactly midnight.

The sources said an underground press used for printing Communist leaflets was discovered in Cairo. In addition, three publishing houses which distributed Communist books or were used as meeting places were closed.

They were named as Dar El Hanna, Dar El Fika and Dar El Nedim.

The action was directed against all three factions of Egypt's splintered Communist party, which is banned.

Other sources said orders were issued to dismiss all officials with known Communist leanings. Such officials reportedly included members of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Economy, National Guidance, as well as other Government departments.

The sources said a number of arrests were made on Tuesday when leaflets appeared on the streets of Benha, north of Cairo.

Meanwhile, Nasser and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev on Thursday exchanged complimentary telegrams on last Saturday's signing of the agreement for the Soviet Union to aid the U.A.R. in building the Aswan High Dam.

Mr. Khrushchev called the agreement a "great example of the implementation of principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among sovereign nations on the basis of equality and self-lessness."

(Reuter, UPI)

W. Germans Defer Aswan Dam Visit

BONN (Reuter). — A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday that a West German Government delegation which had been expected to leave for Cairo on Saturday for talks on the Aswan Dam project will probably not be able to leave on that date.

The spokesman said the delegation would leave "soon," at the latest within a matter of weeks.

He said the delay was due to the necessity to study details of the Soviet agreement with the U.A.R. on a 400m. ruble long-term loan for the Dam project.

The spokesman said in answer to another question that the delay had no connection with the four-day visit to Cairo of the East German Prime Minister, Otto Grotewohl, who is due there on Sunday, according to reports from Cairo.

CAIRO REPORTS CLASH IN BAGHDAD

One person was killed and several injured in a five-hour clash between Communists and Nationalists in Baghdad on Wednesday, Cairo Radio reported the following day.

Many persons from each side were arrested, it added.

BEIRUT EXPLOSION

BEIRUT (Reuter). — Police are investigating a dynamite explosion which took place in central Beirut early on Thursday. There were no casualties or damage.

Black in Cairo As UK-UAR Mediator

CAIRO (Reuter). — Mr. Eugene Black, President of the World Bank, arrived here late on Wednesday night to act as an intermediary in financial negotiations between Britain and Egypt.

Shortly after his arrival, Mr. Black conferred with Minister of Commerce Abu el-Moneim el-Kaissouny, the Governor of the U.A.R. Central Bank, Abdul Jalil el-Omary and the Director of Middle East Operations of the International Bank, Mr. Roshinsky, Cairo Radio reported.

Afterwards, Mr. Black said the atmosphere had been one of friendship and understanding. Further talks are scheduled for Friday afternoon.

The main point expected to be discussed is the question of whether disputed claims over British-owned property in Egypt should be settled in Egyptian courts or by neutral arbitration.

Mr. Black was asked by the Egyptian Government to act as an intermediary when he was in Cairo in November for talks on the compensation of shareholders of the Suez Canal Company. The British Government also asked him to act as an intermediary.

In London, the Suez Finance Company said on Thursday that the U.A.R. had paid it £4.1m. as part of the compensation for the nationalization of the Suez Canal.

It was agreed last July that this sum should be paid on January 1 every year until 1963, with a final payment of £3.1m. on January 1, 1964.

(Leader — Page 4)

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Cuban Rebels March On Havana, Batista Flees

FULGENCIO BATISTA

Children, Junior Staff Escape to America

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana (UPI). — Lesser government and military officials from the fallen Batista regime in Cuba and two of the ex-President's young children, landed here at dawn on Thursday.

All the Cuban transport plane's 57 passengers were taken into custody by U.S. immigration officials with their luggage, which contained some fire-arms.

The civilian officials were government functionaries and the military leaders were officers of the rank of colonel and below. About 27 of the Cubans were women and children, relatives of Batista's followers.

An immigration official said all would be "treated like any other immigrants"

Jakarta Planes Bomb 'Foreign' Arms Ship

JAKARTA (Reuter). — Indonesian Government aircraft on Wednesday bombed a foreign ship reportedly carrying supplies to rebels in the North Celebes, Antara news agency announced here, quoting an Air Force statement.

The name of the ship, which was attacked while it was lying at anchor at the port of Nobonto, was not announced, the agency added.

Ignore Cease-Fire Offer

HAVANA.—Cuban rebels under Dr. Fidel Castro pressed on towards the capital on Thursday evening despite an immediate cease fire on all fronts declared by Provisional President Carlos Piedra, a few hours after President Fulgencio Batista had flown out of the country.

The Havana director of the rebel movement said that a general strike would start almost immediately unless Castre's own nominee, Judge Manuel C. Urrutia, was named Provisional President.

An official of the movement in Miami, quoting a broadcast by rebel army chief Rolando Cubela, said that insurgent troops were marching on Havana from Santa Clara. The latter town, which fell to them on Wednesday night after bloody fighting, is about 300 kilometres from the Cuban capital.

Castro, broadcasting from the outskirts of Santiago de Cuba, sent an ultimatum to the garrison of the city saying that if they had not surrendered by 1900 local time his forces would enter the city and take the army positions by force.

Radio stations broadcasting news of Batista's downfall played the Cuban national anthem while crowds in the streets of Havana sang rebel songs.

Piedra, 63-year-old Supreme Court Justice and former school teacher, was sworn in as Provisional President at Camp Columbia at 15 G.M.T. and immediately appointed Dr. Gustavo Rubio as his Prime Minister.

Piedra announced he proposed forming a government to "reestablish peace and tranquillity."

Prisoners Freed

Street mobs, meanwhile, stormed the Fifth Police Station in downtown Havana and freed an undetermined number of political prisoners.

A New York radio station reported that police in Havana opened fire on mobs when they burst into stores, wrecked the Hotel Plaza and set fire to the casino.

A three-man committee was appointed to seek a peace formula with the rebels. Members of this committee were named as former Vice-President Raoul de Cardinas, Jose Cortina and Ricardo Nunez Pontronde, brother of the Cuban Ambassador at the U.N.

Castro had been expected to oppose the cease-fire because previously he had stated that his conditions would be nothing less than the unconditional surrender of the army.

General Fulgencio Batista, who took power by a coup d'etat in 1952, fled the war-torn island Thursday morning after announcing that he was resigning the Presidency "to save the country from further bloodshed." He was later reported to have landed at Ciudad Trujillo, capital of the Dominican Republic, with 40 senior officials.

A military junta headed by General Eulogio Cantillo, a prominent member of the General Staff, took over.

Among those with Batista were Prime Minister Gonzalo Guell; Anselmo Allegro, President of the Senate; Rear Adm. Rodriguez Calderon, head of the Cuban Navy, and Maj.-Gen. Eleuterio Pedraza, Inspector-General of the Cuban Army. The last was named to the Cuban junta early in the day but he decided to flee the country when it was indicated that his appointment was unacceptable to the rebels.

Castro landed on the south coast of Oriente Province on December 2, 1956, with 82 men. He was instantly attacked by Government troops and his force was reduced to 12 men. But they fled into the jungle, and from this small band he mustered within months an army of several thousand.

The appointment of Piedra was in accordance with the Constitution, as he was the senior Supreme Court Justice. He is reported likely to call for a general election throughout the country.

The Cuban Ambassador to the Argentine, Mr. Alberto Espinosa, resigned on Wednesday and handed over his embassy to Dr. Jorge Beruff, a representative of the rebels. He also sent a telegram to Batista urging him to resign "so as to put an end to our national tragedy."

(Reuter, UPI)

Thousands Flee From California Bush Fire

TOPANGA CANYON, California (Reuter). — A raging bush fire, believed to have been started by an arsonist, swept through the Santa Monica mountains about 30 kilometres west of Los Angeles on Wednesday, destroying at least eight houses and threatening hundreds of others.

Hundreds of cars packed with women and children streamed out of the area as the flames were swept by 70 k.p.h. winds, and nearly 1,000 firemen fought the blaze.

Officials said they were planning for a possible major disaster, and the Red Cross hurriedly set up an evacuation centre.

Captain Ralph Wade, of the Los Angeles fire brigade, said at the scene of the fire: "We can't stop it—too much wind, too low humidity, too much fire. All we can do is concentrate on saving houses and seeing that no one gets hurt."

Mexico Claims Fishermen Boats Hit by Guatemala

MEXICO CITY (Reuter). — The Mexican Foreign Ministry said on Wednesday night that military aircraft from Guatemala had machinegunned three Mexican fishing vessels in Mexican territorial waters, killing one skipper and wounding two seamen.

CLASH IN ALGERIA

ALGIERS (Reuter). — Thirty-two Algerian insurgents were killed and three captured in a two-day clash with French forces at Abauga village, in the mountain region of Central Algeria, a French military source said on Thursday.

E.O.K.A. TO INTENSIFY PASSIVE CAMPAIGN

NICOSIA (Reuter). — Leaflets circulated in Nicosia on Thursday said the EOKA terrorist movement's passive resistance campaign, including a general boycott of British goods, "will definitely be consolidated and intensified in future."

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With deep sorrow we announce the death of our beloved mother

ESTHER DAVID (nee Segal)

The funeral will leave the Rambam Hospital, Bat Galim, Haifa, today, Friday, January 2, 1959, at 11 a.m.

The bereaved:
Chana and Edward E. Gelber, Jerusalem
Levanona and Zvi Neuman, Jerusalem
Maxima and Harry Trambert, U.S.A.

Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi on Thursday entertained at lunch the Ambassador to France and Mrs. Ya'acov Tsur, Mr. and Mrs. Aharon Cegitman, and Mr. Shmuel Sivir of Kibbutz Ein Gev.

President Ben-Zvi on Thursday received Foreign Minister Golda Meir.

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Tributes were paid to Prof. A. Bonné, the outgoing Dean of the Eliezer Kaplan School of Economics and Social Sciences, and a warm welcome was extended to Prof. J. Katz, the new Dean, at a reception given by the Hebrew University on Wednesday.

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Mr. Michael Comay, Assistant Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, will open an exhibition of Ceramics by Gertrud and Otto Natzler at the Bezalel National Museum at 11.30 on Saturday.

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Mr. Yigal Alon, M.K., will lecture on "The Future of Democracy in Israel" at Beit Sokolow on Friday (today) at 3.30 p.m.

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MEMORIAL MEETING

A memorial meeting on the fourth anniversary of the death of Yosef Heftman, former President of the Journalists Association and Editor of "Haboker," will be held at Beit Sokolow, Tel Aviv, at 4.45 p.m. Sunday. Mr. P. Bernstein M.K., and Messrs. Uri Kessary and G. Zifroni will speak.

A cocktail or a dinner party. ... Let the Ramat Aviv Hotel outside catering service take care of your next social event. Be a guest in your own home. Telephone 22181. *(Advt.)*

Decorations Awarded At French Reception

The French Consul General in Jerusalem and Mme. Andre Favereau on Thursday night held a traditional New Year reception at the Consulate General. Among the guests were the Jerusalem District Representative, the Jerusalem Military Commander, members of the Consular Corps, of the U.N. organization, the Apostolic Delegate, the Custos of the Holy Land, the Superiors and members of the Religious establishments, members of the staff of the Alliance Israelite Universelle and several hundred friends of France.

In a cordial address, M. Favereau expressed his confidence in the future of France under the leadership of General de Gaulle.

He gave the decoration of the Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur to M. Jean Merrien, the French Consul; and the Chevalier des Palmes Academiques to the Rev. Mother Angeline Adelys, Superior, and Soeur Louis de Montfort, teacher, at the Soeurs de St. Joseph School, and to M. Paul Klein (Moche Catane); and the Chevalier du Merite Social to the Rev. Mother Christine Magneval, Superior, and Soeur Francois Lemoine, of the French Hospital; and the Chevalier de la Santé Publique to Dr. Y. L. Basow, Chief Physician of the French Hospital.

VERDICT MONDAY IN ROTHBERG MURDER

The verdict in the trial of two Arabs from the Gaza Strip for the murder of Ro'i Rothberg of Nahal Oz in 1956 will be handed down by the Jerusalem District Court next Monday.

The two, who were arrested and charged with murder following the capture of Gaza in the Sinai Campaign, have been awaiting the verdict since the end of their trial 22 months ago.

KAFR KASIM APPEAL TO BE HEARD IN T.A.

TEL AVIV. — The appeal of the Border Policemen who were sentenced to 7 to 17 years imprisonment for the murder of residents of Kafr Kasim on the eve of the Sinai Campaign will be heard by the Supreme Military Tribunal in the Kirya in Tel Aviv on February 1. *(Itim)*

THE HELICOPTERS unit of the Air Force marked their first anniversary on Wednesday by entertaining the men and women who have been rescued by the 'copters, at a party in an Army camp "somewhere in Israel." Among the guests was Aluf-Mishne Ezer Weizman, O.C. Air Force.

LYDDA AIRPORT FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

DEPARTURES: Cyprus Airways 25 to Nicosia, Athens, Zurich and London at 0800. El Al 421 to Rome and Munich at 0830. Olympic Airways 821 to Athens Rome, Paris and London at 0930. El Al 209 to Athens, Paris, London and New York at 1500.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: Alitalia 426 from Rome at 2010. El Al 208 from New York, London, Paris and Rome at 2035. Cyprus Airways 24 from London, Zurich, Athens and Nicosia at 2250. TWA 742 from New York, Shannon, Frankfurt, Zurich, Rome and Athens at 0130.

ISRAEL NATIONAL
OPERA
Opera House
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
Madame Butterfly
with Michiko Kusahara
Tomorrow, Jan 3 8.30 p.m.
Mon., Jan. 5, 8.30 p.m.
Wed., Jan. 7, 8.30 p.m.
Sun., Jan. 4, 8.30 p.m.
FLEDERMAUS
Tickets at the Box Office (10-1, 4-8) Tel. 27760.

A.J.C. Appeals Decision On Aramco's Non-Hiring of Jews

NEW YORK (INA). — The American Jewish Congress on Wednesday submitted a legal brief in its appeal against the dismissal of its complaint charging the Arabian-American Oil Company (Aramco) with refusing to hire Jews.

The brief, filed with Mr. Charles Abrams, Chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, supports the A.J.C. oral application of November 25, which requested reconsideration of the finding by Mr. Elmer A. Carter, one of five members of the State Commission, that Aramco could continue to screen out Jews for employment in Saudi Arabia.

In his decision as investigating commissioner assigned to the case, Mr. Carter upheld Aramco mainly on the ground that State Department officials in Washington had advised him that ruling against Aramco would "prejudice the company's operations" in Saudi Arabia and would "probably adversely affect other U.S. interests there as well."

No Treaty Here

Commissioner Carter, the brief notes, apparently based his decision exempting Aramco from the operation of New York State's law against discrimination on the rule that Federal treaties and international agreements supersede inconsistent State legislation. But the A.J.C. notes in rebuttal that this rule applies "only in cases of treaties and executive agreements and not to informal statements by State Department officials."

The brief points out that Mr. Carter cited no international compact between the U.S. and Saudi Arabia relating to the entry of Jews to the latter couhtry. The only agreement referred to by Mr. Carter is the contract between Aramco and Saudi Arabia.

"Certainly the desire of a private oil company to realize profits, irrespective of all other considerations, cannot overrule the law and settled policy of New York State against racial and religious discrimination."

The A.J.C. document calls attention to the fact that Secretary of State Dulles and the U.S. Senate have in the past roundly condemned efforts by foreign countries to apply discriminatory laws to American citizens.

'Van Leer Bill' Passed During Press Boycott

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

During the partial boycott of the Knesset by reporters, a number of bills were passed which were not reported in the press. We now bring the reader up to date.

The bill establishing the Israel Centre for the Advancement of Human Culture as a statutory corporation passed its second and third readings in the Knesset on December 22.

As amended by the Education Committee, the purposes of the Centre are described as follows:

- to serve as a forum for philosophers, scientists, research scholars, writers and artists, to thrash out the influence of progress in thought on man and society in our times;
- to encourage, on a national and international scale, co-operation between scholars and creative thinkers in an attempt to inject human values into the achievements of the arts and sciences.

The first members of the Centre — not to exceed ten — will be appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Trustees of the Van Leer Institute. These members are charged with preparing the by-laws of the Centre, which will be submitted to the Cabinet for approval.

The Minister of Education and Culture (and not the Prime Minister, as provided in the original draft) is charged with execution of the law. A minority amendment to retain the original version was proposed by Mr. I. Smilansky (Mapai) and, although supported by the Minister, Mr. Zalman Aranne, was defeated, 30-23.

The same day, the Knesset also passed the first readings of the Civil Service Bill (Appointments) and the Civil Service Bill (Limitation of Political Activities and Fund-Raising).

The Vegetable Production and Marketing Board Bill passed its first reading on December 29.

Revival of Nabatean Farm Postponed

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Among the victims of the drought is the programme to revive the Nabatean farm at Shivta (Subeita) for agricultural experiments using rain and flood waters exclusively.

The reclamation of the farm in the Central Negev highlands has now been completed, but planting, which should have begun in November, has been held up.

Only the various measuring instruments in the restored network of channels — completely dry so far — have been installed. However, botanist Prof. Michael Evenari, Vice-President of the Hebrew University and the project's mastermind, still hopes to plant olives, pomegranates, grapes and almonds in a week or two.

"It is not known how the Nabateans — a thriving community — overcame such a drought year," Prof. Evenari declared. To find the answer to this riddle was one of the aims of the research programme, he said. One of the methods contemplated was hydroponic farming for the exceptional and dry years.

For lack of IL10,000 to IL15,000 for repairs, Prof. Evenari and his wife have been unable to move into the ancient farmhouse. The Professor has applied for aid to various agencies here and abroad. The sum is apart from the IL200,000 he is seeking to cover the four to five years' research programme.

The reclamation of the farm has been completed with I.M.G. funds through the Government Tourist Corporation.

U.S. Groups Can Fly Here for 20% Less

TEL AVIV. — The U.S. Civil Aeronautics Authority has approved a 20 per cent reduction in the price of group air tickets during the winter season. Such reductions will be available to groups of 35 or more American tourists to Israel until the end of March, El Al announced here.

The cost for a member of such a group will be $685 return, instead of the $823 paid now for a tourist class ticket.

El Al pointed out that it was now possible for Americans to spend a two-week holiday here at an all-inclusive cost not exceeding that of a similar holiday in Miami.

A Pleasant Evening
at the
King David Bar
with the famed
Willi Hass Trio
Reasonable Prices

Ministry Keeps Say In Afforestation

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Both the land reclamation and the forestry work of the new Land Development Authority will be coordinated between the Jewish National Fund and the Government, under the revised draft of the agreement between the J.N.F. and the Government setting up the Authority.

The new draft stipulates that the annual afforestation programmes be drawn up "in agreement" with the Ministry of Agriculture. The Land Development Authority's second function, land reclamation work, will be coordinated with the proposed Government Land Authority (the new body to be charged with the management of State Domain).

With all tree-planting, including that of the present Government Forestry Department, to be taken over by the J.N.F. Land Development Authority, the Ministry of Agriculture will retain its own forestry research at its Ilanot experimental station.

In an earlier draft, the Land Development Authority was required to submit its annual tree-planting programme for the "approval" of the Ministry of Agriculture, while yet another draft had stated that the Authority's programmes were drawn up "in coordination" with the Ministry.

The plan was approved by the 10-man joint Government-J.N.F. committee earlier this week.

A decision as to whether the Ministry of Finance or the Ministry of Agriculture is to be responsible for the Land Authority, the body to administer both State and J.N.F. lands, will probably be taken by the Cabinet when the reorganization comes up for its approval.

The problem of the selection of the staffs of the two new authorities, and the possible redundancy of personnel of existing administrations to be taken over, has not yet been tackled.

DEADLINE FOR FRENCH IMPORTERS

January 10, 1959 has been set as the deadline for French importers to file requests for import licences for various goods from Israel. The goods included in the deadline order, published in the French Government Gazette, are part of the imports from Israel stipulated in the "Israel-France Trade Agreement for 1959."

The list includes: honey, intestines (for sausage casings), citrus juices and concentrates, candies, chewing gum, composition boards, shoes electrodes, diamonds, ball-point pens, false teeth, records and textiles.

T.A. Maccabi Play Nearest Rivals

By KEITH BEECHER

Tel Aviv Maccabi, the reigning champions, have gone into a three point lead at the head of the National League table by reason of slapping down their nearest rivals in the past two weeks. Once again, this Saturday, they face their closest rivals, Petah Tikva Hapoel, on their own ground.

Two other sides also have eight points, Tel Aviv Hapoel, who provide the second big game in Tel Aviv against fifth-placed Haifa Maccabi, and Haifa Hapoel, who have as visitors lowly Tel Aviv Betar. All the games are pregnant with interest and, although form gives all the home sides the winning odds — or, at least, a draw — the games can go any way.

The Capital has two games too. National Leaguers, Jerusalem Hapoel, currently sixth with seven points, entertain Jaffa Maccabi, who, following two consecutive losses, fell from second to seventh, and also have seven points, Petah Tikva Maccabi, two from bottom, are at home to Ramat Gan Hapoel, one above them and with two points more, while Natanya Maccabi have as visitors Kfar Saba Hapoel, yet to net a point after six games.

J'lem Betar at Home

The second match in Jerusalem, engages Betar against Tel Aviv Shimshon in League A. Neither side is what it was last season but Betar, ninth with nine points, should collect two more from Shimshon, who foot the table with three. The League leaders B'nei Yehuda, are at Rehovot against Maccabi, and seemed booked for a win against their hosts, who are two from bottom in the table.

Nearest rivals Hadera Hapoel are also away to play Tel Aviv Hakoah, and might not find their task as simple. Third-placed Rehovot Maccabi have a home date with fourth-placed Kiryat Haim Haim Hapoel, and this should prove the League's most exciting match on the card.

FIXTURES: National League: T.A. Mac. vs. Petah T. Hap.; J'lem Hap. vs. Jaffa Mac.; Petah T. Mac. vs. Ramat G. Hap.; Natanya Mac. vs. Kfar Saba Hap.; T.A. Hap. vs. Haifa Mac.; Haifa Hap. vs. T.A. Betar. League A: Hadera Mac. vs. Kiryat Haim Hap.; T.A. Hakoah vs. Hadera Hap.; Rehovot Hap. vs. B'nei Yehuda; Mahane Yehuda Hap. vs. Sha'arayim Mac.; Afula Hap. vs. Rehovot Mac.; J'lem Betar vs. T.A. Shimshon.

Americans May Find Gov't Service a Problem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Civil Service Commission is studying ways and means to enforce the "Civil Service Law—Appointments" which provides that all permanent Government employees must be Israel citizens.

The Law, which has passed its first reading in the Knesset, will apply particularly to Americans in Government service. The Law makes no mention of civil servants with dual nationality, and it is understood that they will not be affected.

However, the American Government does not allow its citizens to acquire the nationality of another country. No survey has ever been made of how many Americans work for the authorities here.

The Law provides a loophole for certain categories of persons who need not acquire Israel nationality. These are temporary employees and experts, or others, engaged by "special contract."

American law states that Americans may be employed by a foreign government as long as they produce formal proof that they have not taken any oath of allegiance or loyalty to that Government.

Asks to Be Freed To Attend Xmas Mass

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The authorities are now considering a request by Archimandrite Joachim El-Anthony, the former head of the Coptic Orthodox Community in Israel who is now serving a prison sentence, to be allowed to attend a Christmas Mass on January 6.

Dr. S. Colby, Director of the Christian Communities Division in the Ministry for Religious Affairs, told *The Jerusalem Post* on Monday that it was hoped that a solution would be found to enable the Archimandrite to attend the service.

Archimandrite El-Anthony was sentenced in August 1957 to 12 years imprisonment for espionage.

Last month, the Archimandrite requested Metropolitan Isidoros, of Nazareth, who visited him at prison, to intervene with the competent authorities to allow him to celebrate mass and receive holy communion in his church. An Egyptian citizen, El-Anthony then expressed his wish to be allowed to attend church once or twice a month, even if under police escort.

Two-Year Wait for Refund

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A local labourer who for two years believed that the Amidar Housing Company owed him IL700 on Wednesday got the good news that he was right. He will now get his money back.

His frequent letters to Amidar about the money went unanswered, but on Tuesday a control commission checking files, discovered that the labourer, Shlomo Muharer of Kfar Ata, had been swindled out of the money by a senior Amidar official.

The official was dismissed some time ago and two embezzlement cases are pending against him. The police were on Wednesday night expecting to arrest him on the new charge.

When the investigators reached Muharer's file they found that the company had exchanged his block-built hut for a flat in Kfar Ata in December 1956. He should have received IL700 for the hut. The cheque for that amount was issued by the company, but was not passed to him.

Instead, the official who is suspected allegedly cashed it himself, signing for Muharer with a thumb print. In the file, he placed a receipt for the cheque, also signed with a thumb print. Muharer, an immigrant from the Yemen, reads and writes Hebrew well.

Police investigators found that the official cashed the cheque in a local bank two years ago. It is expected that Amidar will now investigate how the swindle went undetected for two years, despite Muharer's frequent enquiries about his money.

Proposal to Merge Legal Council and Bar Ass'n

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A new Bar Association, to fulfil the functions of both the Law Council and the present Bar Association, has been formulated in a law drafted by the Legal Planning Department of the Ministry of Justice.

The new Bar Association would be a statutory body, the head of the Department, Dr U. Yadin, has told *The Jerusalem Post*. It will determine the length of time which intending lawyers must spend as articled clerks (it is proposed to increase the time from two years to 30 months); and all matters concerning professional ethics.

A joint committee from the Bar Association and the Ministry of Justice worked on the proposed law and reached agreement on most points. The draft is now being circulated among interested bodies for comment before being submitted to the Cabinet.

TECHNION STIPENDS WORTH IL77,000

HAIFA. — The Technion is distributing IL77,000 in scholarships to 210 students this year. This is an increase of IL33,000 over last year, while the number of stipends has risen by 71. The loan fund will amount to over IL220,000, as compared with the IL94,000 lent to needy students in 1957/58.

Sultan's Firman Helps Win Land Case

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — A two-year old dispute between the Municipality and the Ministry of Finance and Amidar, the Government Housing Corporation, was settled in the Municipality's favour last week by a ruling of the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol.

The dispute concerns the ownership of a plot of 2,000 dunams of land which was given to the Beersheba Municipality by Sultan Abdul Hamid V, according to a firman found in Gaza during the Sinai Campaign.

Mayor David Touviyahu says the 2,000 dunams on which Amidar had built housing estates are worth IL10m.

In connection with this case, it was re-emphasized that Beersheba's land registry records were removed from the town by the withdrawing British officials in 1948.

The absence of such records has imposed great difficulties on local home-owners who cannot get bank mortgages on their homes. During the Sinai Campaign, a Beersheba lawyer, Mr. Ya'acov Marash, went to Gaza to translate from Turkish the Beersheba records that were discovered there. It is hoped that a land registry will be readied sometime during 1960.

Where to go

TODAY

• **Meet the Israeli ; —**
Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

—— JERUSALEM ——

• **Zoo : —**
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, 8-8.30.

• **Exhibitions: —**
New Exhibitions ; 10 Years of Archaeological Activities, 1948-1958. Special Exhibition: New excavations at Kabri and Ahziv. Department of Antiquities, 26 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Today: 9-1. Tomorrow: 10-1.

Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Expressionism. Jewish artists (from Museum Collection). Archaeological pieces. Samples of primitive sculpture. Bezalel Museum. Today: 9-1. Tomorrow: 10-1.

Exhibition of Oil Paintings and Monotypes by David Ben-Shaul, Artists House. Today and tomorrow: 10-1.

Exhibition of Oil Paintings by Olga Freudman-Rado. Gouaches by Ferro, Bat Yosef. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. 10-1; 3-6. Tomorrow: 10-2.

• **Meet Jerusalem Artists:—**
Tonight and tomorrow night Tourist and members only. Artists House, 9.30 p.m.

• **Recorded Concerts —**
Music to Inspire (background pictures of Holy Land). Haydn, "The Creation." Public welcome. Y.M.C.A. 8 p.m.

• **Tours:—**
Hebrew University conducted tour in English, daily at 12 noon. New University Campus.

Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

• **Film Shows: —**
Israel Films daily, IL.30 Keren Hayesod Hall.

• **Synagogue Tour:—**
Leaves Artists House at 8 p.m. Reservations at Artists House, 10-1.

—— TEL AVIV ——

• **Zoological Gardens: —**
Open between 8 a.m.-5 p.m.

• **Exhibitions:—**
Ya'acov Agam: "Paintings in Movement—Transformable Painting," Tel Aviv Museum. Today and Tomorrow, 10-1. Entrance tomorrow by ticket prepared in advance.

Painters and Sculptors Gallery, Hamlin House, 29 Rehov Weizmann, 10-1; 4-7.

• **Z.O.A. House:—**
Tourist Service (9 a.m.—9 p.m.) daily.

• **Tourist Service :—**
Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 28239.
Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26253, 9-2 p.m.

• **Theatre:—**
Habimah: "Alei Kinor," 10 a.m.

—— HAIFA ——

• **Tourist Service:—**
Hadassah Club, Youth Aliyah Offices, 22 Rehov Hahaluts, Tel. 47985.

• **Exhibitions:—**
Consumer goods exhibition: lighting fixtures, lamps, fabrics and toys. Industrial Design Exhibition Centre, Beit Hakranot, 10-1; 4-7.

• **Entertainment:—**
Dvigan & Szumacher: "Zeh vi du gehst," Orah, 8.45

—— HADERA ——

• **Entertainment: —**
"Les Ballets Africains" de Keita Fodéba, Hof, 8.30.

TOMORROW

—— JERUSALEM ——

• **Music Programme: —**
Saturday Music Hour, with organ and these records: Haydn, Symphony No. 101 in D-major ("The Clock"); Rossini-Respighi, "La Boutique Fantasque." Public welcome. Y.M.C.A. 10.30 a.m.

• **Exhibitions:—**
Y. Ranzour, (recently returned from Paris), oil and gouache paintings from France. Opening by André Faverau, Consul General of France in Jerusalem. Artists' House, 11 a.m.

• **Concert:—**
Pelleg, Ettlinger, Roehr, Yellin, play works by Mozart, Hindemith, Debussy and Brahms. Beit Hillel, 4 Rehov Balfour, 8.30.

• **Folk Dancing:—**
Y.M.C.A. Gym. 8.30.

—— TEL AVIV ——

• **Exhibitions: —**
Paintings by Sarah Glicksman-Faitlowics. Artists' Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi, 10-1; 4-7.

• **Opera: —**
"Madame Butterfly," 8.30 p.m.

• **Z.O.A. House: —**
Little Theatre, "The Fourposter" (8.30 p.m.).

• **Entertainment :—**
Dvigan & Szumacher, "Zeh vi du gehst," Ohel Shem, 8.45 and 9.15.

• **Theatre: —**
Habimah, "Lysistrata," 6.30 and 9.15.
Ohel, "Black Sabbath," 8.30.
Cameri, "Rape of the Belt," 7 and 9.30.

—— HAIFA ——

• **Concert: —**
Piano Recital: Marta Rado, Handel, Beethoven, Chopin, Schumann, Du-Os, Liszt. Beitenu, 8.30 p.m.

• **Exhibition: —**
First Floor: Japanese water colours. Second floor: School of France and School of Paris; Fortnightly Exhibit: Composition by Haim Nahor. Municipal Museum of Modern Arts, 10-1, 4-7. Closing tonight.

—— BISHON LEZION ——

• **Entertainment: —**
"Les Ballets Africains" de Keita Fodéba, Tiferet, 6.30 and 9.15.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH
Sat. Jan. 3, "Lysistrata," Tel Aviv, 6.30 and 9.15.
Sun. Jan. 4, "Cry, the Beloved Country", Tel Aviv.
"Street of Stairs", Hadar Ramatayim.
Mon. Jan. 5, "Lysistrata", Tel Aviv.
"Cry, the Beloved Country", Kiryat Haim.
Tues. Jan. 6, "Lysistrata," Tel Aviv.
"Alei Kinor", Beersheba.
Wed. Jan. 7, "Lysistrata", Tel Aviv.
"Cry, the Beloved Country", Rishon Lezion.
Thurs. Jan. 8, "Lysistrata", Tel Aviv.
"Cry, the Beloved Country", Hulata, 9.
All performances at 8 p.m. unless indicated otherwise.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA
Sat. Jan. 3, "Madame Butterfly", 8.30.
Sun. Jan. 4, "Fledermaus", 8.30
Mon. Jan. 5, "Madame Butterfly", 8.30.
Tues. Jan. 6, "Nabucco", 8.30.
Wed. Jan. 7, "Madame Butterfly", 8.30.

CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION Jerusalem Branch
Tour of "Jerusalem Yarn" (Rutal Yerushalayim) Factory in Romema. (Bus No. 1) on Sunday, January 4. Interested persons should be at factory entrance at 2.15 p.m. Sponsored by Consumers' Association, Jerusalem Branch. 5 Rehov Haharizi. Open Sun., 9-10.30 a.m. Mon. and Wed. 4-6 p.m.

YOU ARE IN A FIX?
— SMOKE KNESSETH 611

STAR-GAZING

AT nine p.m. — an hour later just now and an hour earlier toward the end of the month — Orion and the surrounding constellations appear in all their glory in the sky, well up and nearly due south. Above Orion you will see the pentagon of Auriga, approaching culmination and dominated by bright yellow Capella and, to its left, Gemini. Castor and Pollux are well-known to all star-gazers, but it is well worth while identifying the whole rectangular constellation.

Below Orion and to the left shines Sirius — "the twinkler" in Greek — the brightest of all fixed stars, with a magnitude of -1.8. This is also your opportunity of making the acquaintance of the only other fixed star that has a negative magnitude, Canopus, now peeping up over the horizon way down in the south for a couple of hours in the evening. North of Israel it cannot be seen at all. Its magnitude is -0.9, and one may get an idea of how bright it really is by reflecting that, while the distance to Sirius is only nine light years, Canopus is no less than 650 light years away.

I haven't seen Venus yet, but then again some evenings have been cloudy. In any case, it is going to keep on setting later every night, as much as an hour and a half after the sun by the end of the month. Jupiter is coming appreciably closer to us, bright enough to be seen until six a.m.

YOSEF EMORA

H.U. Gets $100,000 For Clinical Psychology Chair

NEW YORK (INA). — A gift of $100,000 for the Hebrew University, on behalf of the principals of the American Community Builders of Park Forest, Illinois, was announced here on Wednesday by Mr. Philip M. Klutznick, Chairman of the firm's Board.

Mr. Klutznick, who is international president of B'nai B'rith and Co-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Friends of the Hebrew University, disclosed that the donation is being earmarked for the establishment of a Chair of Clinical Psychology. The Chair will be named after Mr. and Mrs. Sam Beber. Mr. Beber is principal of the development firm.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Ben Yehuda, 7 Ben Yehuda, 2813.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63626. Zeidner, 31 Ahad Ha'am, 43951. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda. Castel, 147 Ibn Gvirol, 22118. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 31397. JAFFA: Vita, 61 Rehov 6, 82972. RAMAT GAN: Hatichon, 86 Uziel, 71960. PETAH TIKVA: Brint, 13 Hovevei Zion. BEREVOT: Barak, 185 Herzl, 95-1566. HOLON: Rivek, Struma Sq., RISHON: Krelian. NATANYA: Hamercaz.
HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Masada, 2239.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Hehavia, 32 Ussishkin, 4706. Richron Moshe, Rehov Yishayahu, 4191.
TEL AVIV: (Day): Kolberg, 28 Allenby, 23335. Greenberg, 99 King George, 26308. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24343. Ramat Aviv, 29626. Baruch Hatikva Qtr., 82168. JAFFA: Noga, 81896. (Evening):- Mayen David, 26 Allenby, 58426. Braha, 243 Dizengoff, 25440. Frankel, 28 King George, 23721. Avrahami, 9 Erlanger, Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 82168. JAFFA: Noga, 81896. RAMAT GAN: Talpiot, Rehov Abba Hillel, 72554. PETAH TIKVA: Belkin, 49 Hovevei Zion. REHOVOT: Barak, 185 Herzl, 95-1566. HOLON: Brint, Rehov Sokolow. RISHON: Krelian. NATANYA: Hamercaz.
HAIFA: Hagiborim, 28 Hagiborim, 67400.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hamstrl, 71 Bethlehem, 61467. Dr. Oren, 62 Agrippas, 5475. Dr. Heyn, 11/4, Emek Refaim, 2780.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Har-Even, 25 Sheinkin, 25411. Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 29748.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2623. Dr. Schumert, 7 Gaza, 61474. Dr. Shorr, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Same as Friday.

A PROPOSAL to establish a Government licence to lifeguards and to grant them the status of supernumerary policemen is now being discussed in the Ministry of Interior.

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Shabbat begins: Jerusalem 4.19, Tel Aviv 4.28, Haifa 4.17

Tonight and Saturday: Jerusalem 5.26, Tel Aviv 5.23, Haifa 5.16

Tomorrow.
Portion: Shmot.
Haftara: Yirmiyahu 1, 1-19.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 4.25 p.m. Arvit, 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.00 p.m. Arvit, 5.30 p.m.

Hazikat Shikmo: Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: 8.00 a.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hulata Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Magin Lehitpadetut Bahayim Hadati'im: Beit Hahalutzot, 14 Ibn Gvirol. Tonight, 5.00 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Israel (30 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 a. 8.15 a.m. Minha, 4.35 p.m.

Beit Hamero (5 Rehov Nathan Straus). Tonight: 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.35 p.m.

Magin Lehitpadetut Bahayim Hadati'im (Keren Hill Hall 13 Shlomo Hamelech St.) Tonight: 5.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Merkaz Congregation (25 Kiryat Sefer St., Abusa): Shabbat Shahrit, 9.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatzkia Synagogue: Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 4.35 p.m. Arvit, 5.23 p.m.

Shaba Synagogue (Obel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

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Photo Brenner
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Today's Postbags

The Weather

FORECAST: Small amount of clouds.

Weather Synopsis: Ridge of high pressure extending from Turkey to East Mediterranean.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	51	5	13	14
Tiberias	41	—	21	22
Haifa Port	47	9	20	21
Natanya	46	8	21	22
Tel Aviv Kirya	46	7	20	21
Tel Aviv Port	50	7	18	19
Lydda Airport	31	3	21	23
Jerusalem	30	6	16	17
Beersheba	33	5	20	21
Sdom	44	9	21	22
Eilat	19	20	24	26

*A) Humidity at 9 a.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum temp. yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Prof. Bernhard Zondek, from Rome, after spending two weeks as guest of the University of Milan, where he lectured on gynaecology. (by E.L.M.)

Prof. J. Mirklin, Professor of Dermatology at Sorbonne University, on a four-day visit as guest of the Israel Medical Association for consultations concerning his research on leprosy in the Far East. (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

Mr. S. Bar-Ze'ev, of the Shipping and Ports Division of the Ministry of Transport, to London for a conference of shipping organisations. (by El Al).

Justice Joseph Thorsen, of the Canadian Supreme Court, to Istanbul, en route to Canada, after a brief visit here. (by El Al).

Lord Parker of Waddington, Lord Chief Justice of England, and Lady Parker, after a two-week visit as guests of the Hebrew University. (by El Al).

TOURISTS AND ISRAELI TRAVELLERS!

Save money on Cameras and buy your Leica, Retina, Minox, Canon and Cinécameras as well as your colour films at Lod Airport. After terminating your passport and custom formalities and before boarding your plane, visit the DUTY-FREE SHOP in the Exit-Hall. Only foreign currency accepted. (Advt.)

AS FROM TODAY (Friday), the Minister of Justice will assume the powers of the Attorney-General, Mr. Haim Cohn, who is leaving for New Delhi to attend the International Convention of Jurists.

* * *

A SWARM of locusts settled in Western Galilee, between Tamra and Damoun, on Thursday.

Moshavim Now Free to Choose Whether to Sell through Tnuva

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Moshavim may now choose whether they will market their produce through Tnuva, the Moshav Movement Executive decided on Thursday. The choice will not affect the rights of the village within the Histadrut Agricultural Council.

A moshav may decide separately for each type of produce how it should be marketed, but if the decision is to sell through Tnuva, it will be binding for two years.

Mr. Yitshak Korn, Secretary of the Moshav Movement, put forward these reform proposals which were approved by 36 to 4 despite opposition from representatives of some veteran settlements. Mr. Korn declared that the farmer must not be obliged to be linked to Tnuva, but should do so out of choice. He recalled that eight moshavim which decided two years ago to sell their dairy produce through a private firm had recently changed their mind.

Mr. N. Verlinsky, the General Manager of Tnuva, claimed that allowing the moshavim to choose separately for each type of product would weaken Tnuva.

Eliminating Delay

It was decided that, whereas the bulk of produce would be paid for by Tnuva on a commission basis, it should be arranged to have fresh produce from new immigrant settlements paid for at a fixed price, with controlled sorting, weighing and payment on the spot.

This procedure is aimed at eliminating the delay in payment and the disputes over grades of produce which broke out last summer.

An autonomous management for each of Tnuva's branches was also suggested, with poultry, milk, vegetable, fruit and other produce departments organized separately. This proposal will be put before the committee appointed to propose a reorganization of Tnuva. It will also get a recommendation to preserve the Tnuva management as a co-ordinating body.

245770 WINS IL30,000

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV. — The Mifal Hapayis top price of IL30,000 was won by No. 245770, in the draw held here on Thursday. No. 051820 won IL10,000. The main drawing for shikunim: *Jerusalem* (2 flats): Nos. 004996 and 171146; *Haifa* (2 flats): Nos. 104750 and 065446; *Jaffa* (2 flats): Nos. 037306 and 278064; *Holon:* No. 209072.

Second drawing for shikunim: *Haifa:* No. 751027; *Hevlia:* No. 592111; Rishon le-Zion (1 flat): No. 558351.

Prize-winners of IL1,000 each: Nos. 000457, 083101, 226523, 021671, 151567. Tickets terminating with 51 won IL5 each, those with 2, 4 and 9 won IL2 each.

First Newcomers Of 1959 Arrive

The first 200 immigrants of the New Year arrived on Thursday at Lydda Airport, the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency announced in Jerusalem.

The newcomers came aboard three flights of El Al aircraft and an airliner of Olympic Airways.

Israel Exports To Germany $10m.

TEL AVIV. — Israel exported $10m. worth of goods to West Germany during 1958, Mr. R. Nirgad, a member of Israel's Mission in Cologne, said here on Thursday afternoon at a gathering held by the Israel Export Institute. There were good chances of increasing this figure next year, he added.

He said Israel had been especially successful in her sale to West Germany of citrus, eggs, food products and fresh agricultural produce. There were possibilities of expanding exports of eggs since Germany was the world's largest egg importer.

West Germany was Israel's third largest export market after England and the U.S., the speaker said, despite the fact that no commercial agreement existed between the two countries.

Israel exporters were showing increasing interest in the German market, said the speaker, despite hesitations regarding dealings with the Germans. A trade agreement should be worked out, he thought.

The German market for Israel chemicals and minerals was also a promising one, he said. *(Itim.)*

Turko-Israel Trade Seen Expanding

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Israel has already received orders from Turkey totalling over $1m. and there are indications that trade this year between the two countries will again become "significant," Mr. B. Meirowitz of the management of Koor, the Solel Boneh heavy industry subsidiary, said here on Thursday.

Mr. Meirowitz arrived by El Al after a week's visit to Turkey on his company's business. He said that orders from Turkey covered building materials, tires, antibiotics among other products, and exports will start in the coming weeks.

Dayan Agrees To Exercise Restraint

Aluf Moshe Dayan agreed after a six-hour meeting with Mapai leaders on Wednesday night to exercise more restraint in his public speeches and refrain from further indirect attacks on leaders of the party and certain institutions, "Ma'ariv" reported yesterday.

The meeting, held in the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem, was devoted to the intra-party storm aroused by his recent speeches. Aluf Dayan expressed his regret over certain remarks he had made in public, principally a reference in his speech in Jerusalem last Saturday to "those who sit on the fifth floor of the Histadrut Executive building."

On the other hand, Aluf Dayan said that he was not prepared to back down on certain subjects he has covered in his address. These include matters of economic policy, even where contrary decisions have already been taken.

Ministers Told To Name 'Spokesmen'

The Civil Service Commissioner on Thursday sent a directive to all Ministers asking them to appoint "a number" of senior officials in their Ministries who will be authorized to give non-secret information to journalists "bearing press cards issued by the Government Press Office."

This directive follows the Cabinet's decision on Sunday which laid down general rules to guide the Government in its relations with the press.

An official communique said that the purpose of the Cabinet decision was to enable journalists' to receive "reliable information" on "as many areas as possible" of the work of the Ministries. This arrangement — of authorizing senior officials to talk to journalists — will in no way detract from the role of the official Ministry spokesman who continues to be the senior official "expressing the official viewpoint of the Ministry."

Knife-grinder Allegedly Contacted Jordanians

The trial of Yosef Shvo, 55, the itinerant knife-grinder charged with spying for Jordan, was resumed in Tel Aviv District Court on Thursday. Shvo, who lives in the Kfar Nahman ma'bara, near Ranana, has pleaded not guilty.

According to his statement to the police, Shvo admitted knowing many persons who are engaged in collecting information. On one occasion, when he was plying his trade at the home of a friend in a Little Triangle village, two men visited him who were introduced as Jordanians, the statement said. They began to question him on military matters, but he told them he knew nothing about such subjects.

The accused told the police that he used to buy smuggled goods from Hasin el-Akr of Tira village. Hasin once asked him to collect information for Jordan. His job would be to find out the names of Army officers and the location of army camps, the accused allegedly said.

Shvo allegedly told the police that he had given the Jordanians information about a camp near Natanya, as well as information about the movements of military vehicles.

The trial will be continued.

Milo Club Gives Arts Prizes Tonight

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Prizes for the arts will be awarded by the Milo Club this evening (Friday) to Mr. Shlomo Zemah for a literary work and to Mr. Y. Stuchevsky for a musical work.

The prize for painting goes to Mr. Yosef Zaritzki, while Mr. Avraham Chalfi will receive the award for the actor of the year.

The music judges were Messrs. P. Ben-Haim, M. Avidom, composer and music critic of *The Jerusalem Post*, and Gary Bertini; for art, Messrs. A. Naton, J. Srych and A. Giladi; for literature, Messrs. Y. Michaeli, Y. Twerski and Dr. A. Sha'anan; and for acting Messrs. D. Malkin, B. London and Rafael Klatzkin.

Jerusalem Council To Discuss Budget

The Jerusalem Municipal Council is scheduled to meet on January 11 to discuss the 1959/60 Ordinary Budget which will be between IL14m. and IL15m. The 1958/59 Ordinary Budget amounted to IL12.5m.

TWO HUNDRED tons, comprising 150,000 bottles of Carmel Mizrahi table and effervescent wines, brandy, and liqueur for export to the U.S., have been loaded aboard the s.s. Zion. This is the largest shipment of the season.

Lovers on Trial For Axe Murder

TEL AVIV. — The trial opened in the District Court on Thursday of a 26-year-old woman — the mother of five children — and her 19-year-old lover who are charged with murdering the woman's husband with an axe.

Both accused are from Kafr Marja, near Baka al Gharbiya.

The Assistant District Attorney stated that the two accused had been intimate for a long while, taking advantage of the fact that the husband, Abdaziz Ganem, was away for long periods working as a labourer in citrus groves away from home. But Ganem finally learned of the relationship.

On March 14, the prosecutor continued, the wife, Yusr Ganem, gave her lover a sum of money and he went to Hadera to buy an axe. That night, he returned to the village, entered the couple's house, and attacked the husband with the axe until he was dead, as the wife looked on.

Police Officer M. Shikmoni, the first witness, submitted several exhibits from the scene of the crime, and photographs of blood stains that are alleged to have been found on the sleeves of the wife's garment.

Mr. H. Dishbak, a shopkeeper from Hadera, told the Court he had sold the axe on the day of the crime to a man who looked like the accused. *(Itim.)*

Family MD System Starts Next Week

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.— Some 100,000 Kupat Holim members will be able to pick their own family doctor this week when registration begins in the Dan Region, a Kupat Holim spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post* on Thursday.

This is the beginning of a major re-organization of Kupat Holim clinics throughout Israel. A doctor's monthly salary will now be related to the number of patients he treats.

The new system will be tried out in Ramat Gan, Bnei Brak, Kiryat Borochov and Givatayim, before it is introduced in the rest of the country.

R. Nissim Replies To Lavon Rebuke

Chief Rabbi Nissim's office on Thursday deplored charges made by Mr. Pinhas Lavon, Histadrut Secretary-General, that Rabbi Nissim had demonstratively walked out of a ceremony inaugurating the Eliat synagogue so as not to hear an address by Rabbi Y.Z. Brandwein, Head of the Histadrut's Religious Department.

(Mr. Lavon had complained of the Chief Rabbi's rudeness in a letter to the Minister of Religious Affairs.)

In a letter to Mr. Lavon, copies of which were issued to the press, the Chief Rabbi's Secretary stated that Rabbi Nissim had left the ceremony at the last minute when he learned that the list of speakers had been increased to over 10 and would make him miss his plane back North.

The note declared that he had announced in advance that he would leave soon after the speech by the Head of the Council, without intending any offence to the speakers which were to follow.

Mr. Lavon was reprimanded for not having bothered to check the facts. "In any event, no one can tell the Chief Rabbi what speeches he should listen to — only he himself can decide that," the letter concluded.

Three designs which won first prize — $1,000 — in the Bible Stamp Competition.

The 100 pruta denomination shows Noah's Ark, 200 pruta stamp — Noah's Dove, and the 300 pruta stamp — the Rainbow.

Fined IL 1,200 For Driving Accident

HAIFA. — The Afula Magistrate, Mr. E. K'teili, on Thursday fined a driver IL1,200 and sent him to prison for one month for driving without a licence and injuring a person in an accident.

The driver, Haim Tsarfati, of Gesher, was given the choice of going to prison for eight months in lieu of the fine. He was also deprived of the right to take a driving test for one year.

This is believed to be the stiffest sentence yet imposed for a non-fatal accident.

A driver of a commercial vehicle, Mordechai Haddad, was fined IL50 and had his licence suspended for four months when the Haifa Magistrate found him guilty on Thursday of having blinded the driver of an oncoming car.

Haddad was caught by a police patrol on Sunday, ordered to appear in court on Tuesday and found guilty on Thursday at a second hearing.

Driver of Fatal Bus Pleads Not Guilty

TEL AVIV. — Eliahu Haffner, 30, the driver of the Dan bus that careened into Wadi Musrara on October 26 taking a toll of 11 lives, was on Thursday charged in the Magistrates Court with unintentionally causing the deaths of the victims. In a low, broken voice, Haffner pleaded not guilty.

The charge sheet, submitted by Mr. A. Kidron, Principal Assistant to the Tel Aviv District Attorney, stated that on the night in question Haffner drove the bus onto the sidewalk of the bridge spanning the wadi and overturned into the wadi. This accident resulted from the driver's failure to take safety precautions, which did not involve criminal negligence, the charge sheet stated.

The Court postponed hearings until April 17. The prosecution has scheduled 47 witnesses. *(Itim.)*

Woman, 65, Hurt As Taxi Driver Brakes

PETAH TIKVA. — When a taxi driver suddenly put on his brakes on the Tel Aviv-Haifa highway near here late Wednesday night, one of his passengers, Mrs. G. Leitner, 65, was seriously injured in the head.

The driver jammed on his brakes to avoid crashing into a truck ahead of him which had suddenly stopped. Mrs. Leitner was thrown back and her head hit the rear window. After being treated at the Beilinson Hospital she was said to be out of danger. Both the taxi and truck drivers were detained by police.

Jerusalem Seeking To Employ Avrahami

TEL AVIV. — The former Jerusalem District Superintendent, Mr. Levi Avrahami, who has resigned from the police, had been offered the post of director of all training in the police, it was learned here on Thursday.

It is learned that Mr. Avrahami has contacted — and has been contacted by — several organizations for a new job. These include the Jerusalem Municipality where tentative discussions have already taken place on offering him a high administrative post.

Stamp Designer Wins $1,000

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.— The Minister of Posts, Mr. M. Barzilai, on Thursday announced that Mr. Roberto Raul Seijo of Buenos Aires, Argentina, has won the First Prize of $1,000 in the Bible stamp contest.

Speaking at a press conference at Beit Sokolow, in the presence of his Director-General, Mr. H. Ben-Menahem and the Director of the Philatelic Services, Mr. Moshe Cohen, the Minister reported that 309 sets of three designs were submitted from 24 countries.

Israel with 24 sets was third, Germany came first with 59, the U.S. second with 48, Great Britain fourth with 23, Poland and Austria fifth and sixth with 18, and France seventh with 17.

Prize two of $500 went to Mr. Seweryn Jasinski, Warsaw, Poland. His three designs show a modern art approach to the theme of the Ten Commandments, David's Harp and the Dove which left Noah's Ark.

Mr. Barzilai explained that the next two prize-winners had been equally good and that the judges decided to split the third prize between them. One half, worth $125, went to Mr. Leonard C. Mitchell of Wellington, New Zealand. His three designs depict a Romantic approach to "Jacob Wrestling with the Angel," "Jacob's Dream," and "Samson Overpowering the Lion."

The second half of the third prize, also worth $125, went to Mr. Wolf Zimmerman, of Duesseldorf, Germany. His designs show themes from the Books of Samuel, Joshua and Nehemia.

The prize-winners had been picked on the basis of a decision of a ministerial committee who consulted with a committee of specialists.

The former body consists of the Ministers of Transport, Posts, Foreign Affairs and Education. The specialists were Dr. A. Ophir, head of the Philatelists Association; Mr. Y. Ardon of the Education Ministry; Messrs. M. Janko and A. Naveh, the painters, Mr. E. Kolb, the curator of the Tel Aviv City Museum and Mr. Moshe Cohen, the Director of the Philatelic Services.

The competition was announced at the beginning of January 1958 and closed in June. The date of issue of any of the Bible stamps has not been fixed, the Minister said.

Local graphic artists had not, as rumoured, boycotted the ecntest, as illustrated by the large number of local designers who took part, Mr. Barzilai commented.

T.A. University Opening Dramatic School

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Studies will begin next week at the new Drama School of Tel Aviv University, Prof. E. Efrat, Dean of the University, told the press on Thursday.

A special grant of IL100,000 from the U.S. Government will be divided equally between the Applied Mathematics and Drama Departments, he announced. The Drama School will earmark IL10,000 of the fund for scholarships.

The school will provide a three-year course in the history of drama and the relation of the theatre to society. Its aim will not be primarily to train actors, but to develop theatre appreciation and train critics, Prof. Efrat said. Most of the 15 candidates who have been accepted for the first term seek careers in dramatic writing or producing.

Mr. Peter Frye, who will be head of the theatre workshop, will direct the students in one play a term. The ambitious first choice is Albert Camus' adaptation of William Faulkner's "Requiem for a Nun."

Rescuer of Hungarian Jews Visiting Here

LYDDA AIRPORT. — A man who saved 50,000 Hungarian Jews from death at the hands of the Nazis during World War II, was greeted by some of those he rescued on his arrival here on Thursday by El Al from Vienna.

He is Mr. Charles Lutz, Swiss Consul in Austria, who at one time was Consul in Budapest. He is here on a 10-day visit as guest of the Foreign Ministry.

A street in Haifa is named after him.

He was officially received at the airport by a representative of the Foreign Ministry, and Mr. M. Solomon of the Hungarian Immigrants Association.

Mr. Lutz has already made several visits to Israel.

Remez Administrative Chief at Weizmann I.

REHOVOT. — Aluf Aharon Remez, former M.K. and till recently Director of Koor, will be acting Administrative Director of the Weizmann Institute for one year, beginning on Thursday, Mr. Meyer Weisgal, Chairman of the Institute's Executive Council, announced after a staff meeting attended by 600 persons.

The appointment was made necessary by the continued illness of the Administrative Director, Dr. Benjamin M. Bloch, now on leave for a year.

EXPERIENCED English-Hebrew BOOKKEEPER seeks part-time work. Apply: No. 223, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Burmans Joining Farm Settlements

The group of Burmese officers and soldiers here on a year's visit to study Israel's agricultural movement, on Thursday ended the first phase of their course — an intensive month's study of Hebrew. They will now go out for practical study at various settlements.

A small gathering was held at the King David Hotel in Natanya, venue of the *ulpan*, on Wednesday evening. Mr. Shimon Peres, Director-General of the Defence Ministry, spoke to the participants, while Mrs. Peres distributed sweets to the 11 children who had accompanied their parents to Israel.

Nine of the group will go to Kfar Yehezkel, 10 to Kfar Hess, nine to Kfar Hittin, 12 to Ayelet Hashahar. The last named group is to be accompanied by six children.

Loans to Artisans For Aliya Bonds

Members of the Workshop Owners Association who will find it difficult to buy Immigration Loan bonds will have the opportunity of obtaining loans for this purpose from the Israel Artisans Bank, the Association announced on Thursday.

The National Executive of the Association which met in Tel Aviv has issued a call to the 12,000 members to contribute to the loan. To facilitate the drive among members special committees have been formed.

R.K.O. HEAD BUYS $200,000 BONDS

NEW YORK (INA). — The Chairman of the Board of R.K.O. Theatres Corp., Albert A. List of New York, has purchased $100,000 in Israel Bonds, it was announced on Thursday. Mr. List also indicated his intention of buying an additional $100,000 in bonds in the near future.

Wanted to purchase: PLOTS

Also bigger plots for large-scale building in Haifa and surroundings, Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan and area. Apply, with full particulars, to: No. 18900, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

Minister to Poland Hands Credentials

Mr. R. Amir on Tuesday presented his credentials as Israel Minister to Warsaw to the Polish Vice-President, Prof. S. Kulczynski, it was learned in Jerusalem on Thursday.

Among those present at the ceremony were the Polish Foreign Minister, Mr. Adam Rapacki, the Secretary of the Council of State, the Chief of Protocol, as well as members of the Israel Legation.

On Wednesday, the Warsaw daily "Trybuna Ludu" gave prominence to a report on the ceremony and address made by the Vice-President, who said that the Polish people followed with interest Israel's efforts in developing the young State. He added that Poland, ever mindful of her twin aims of working for peace and cooperation between nations, will continue in her endeavour to improve relations with Israel on this basis.

Cables in Brief

DOLE.—Two million French workers are as of Thursday entitled to unemployment benefit from their employers of about 35 per cent of their average salary over the six months before they are out of work.

FLIGHTS. — Czechoslovakian Airways have agreed to open a Prague-Baghdad route via Cairo towards the end of this month, it was reported from the Iraqi capital on Thursday.

RIOT. — One person was killed and five others injured when police at Nellore, S.E. India, on Wednesday fired at a crowd of demonstrators supporting a man on hunger strike against the high price of rice.

WARDERS. — The "beefeaters" or yeomen warders of the ancient Tower of London have decided to postpone the strike they have threatened over rent increases on their homes at the grim fortress.

CIGARETTES. — Anyone smoking more than 20 cigarettes a day should have a chest X-ray every six months, according to a report on lung cancer in the "Medical Journal of Australia."

CALLAS. — The world famous Greek-American soprano, Maria Callas, has filed a suit against the Rome Opera Company which suspended her last January, for alleged breach and unfulfilment of contract.

Experienced English-Hebrew TYPIST (own typewriter) seeks part-time work. Apply: No. 222, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

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ISRAEL RAILWAYS MANAGEMENT

BEST WISHES to ALITALIA ITALIAN AIRLINES on the opening of the company's new offices in Tel Aviv

PALEX Tours & Co. Tel Aviv Ltd.

Cordial Greetings to ALITALIA on the occasion of the opening of the new offices

ROSENTOURS

Adina (nee Baharal) and Meir (Jimmy) Nishry are happy to announce the birth of a DAUGHTER at Beilinson Hospital, December 31, 1958

Mariene Levy, Haifa — Asher Amid, Jerusalem

ENGAGED

Jerusalem, January 1, 1959.

Memorial Service and Unveiling of Tombstone will take place on Sunday, January 4, at 3 p.m. on the first anniversary of the death of our unforgettable husband, father and grandfather,

Nathan Louvish

a man of wit, wisdom and humility.

Sarah Louvish
Misha and Eva Louvish — Peretz and Ruth Fisher and sons — and children

Special bus will leave for Har Hamenuhot from 10 Rehov Rashi at 2.30 p.m.

Civil Court Can't Force Grant Of Hechsher, Kashrut Head Says

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"No civil court judge can force me to issue a certificate of *kashrut* to a person who I believe is unreliable," Rabbi Avraham Adler, head of the *Kashrut* Department of the Jerusalem Religious Council told *The Jerusalem Post* on Wednesday.

He was commenting on the order *nisi* granted by the Supreme Court to the owner of the President Hotel, Mr. Haim Schiff, against the Council for its refusal to grant a hechsher to the hotel.

Rabbi Adler added that even if the Jerusalem Municipality stopped its financial allocation to the Council, he would not change his mind. He took orders only from the Chief Rabbi of Jerusalem, Rabbi Zvi Pesach Frank.

Rabbi Adler based his decision on refusing the certificate on the rules laid down in the *Shulhan Aruch* and the "reliability" of the person operating the restaurant or hotel. Rabbi Adler differentiated between three types of "reliability."

The first type was "completely" trustworthy and could supervise the kitchen by himself. The second type wanted to keep a kosher kitchen but needed the aid of a supervisor (mashgiah). This person's "word of honour," that he would not interfere with the work of the supervisor, was completely acceptable.

The third type was not reliable at all, nor was his word that he would not interfere with the supervisor sufficient.

In discussing the President Hotel, Rabbi Adler said that the owner, Mr. Schiff, was "untrustworthy." I will never trust him," he declared.

Asked why the Hotel had a certificate years ago, Rabbi Adler said that when the Hotel was opened, one of the partners "was more or less religious." At any rate, he was "reliable." Moreover, there was no other first-class kosher hotel restaurant in Jerusalem and the Council was prepared to make concessions.

MAPAI — District of Tel Aviv

The Department for persons from English speaking countries invites the public to a lecture in English by Haim J. Zadok, Attorney-at-Law on

The Electoral System of Israel Proportional or Constituency Representation?

which will take place at the YAHDAV CLUB, 81 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, on SUNDAY, January 4, 1959, at 8.30 p.m.

Pupils Who Ran Away, Now Back at School

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS. — Thirty first form pupils in the Kadoorie Agricultural School, near Kfar Tabor, who on Monday left the school and returned home, renewed their studies on Thursday.

They had run away when frightened by threats of violence from the pupils in the higher forms who wanted to "punish" them for having caused the expulsion of four pupils in a higher form last year. These four had subjected the younger boys (aged 15 and 16) to various indignities ("hazing") for which they were expelled.

The school's pupils were on Thursday given a talk by the teachers in which they were asked to accept the school's discipline and live up to its 25-year-old tradition. The school management assured a delegation of parents that school regulations would be strictly adhered to.

Reports in some of Thursday's papers of a "reign of terror" to which the freshmen were said to have been subjected, including being given only the left-overs from the meal of the older boys, were found to be untrue, the school said.

SPRINZAK GOES HOME

The Knesset Speaker, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, returned to his home in Tel Aviv on Thursday after convalescing from his recent illness in Jerusalem. Before leaving the Capital, Mr. Sprinzak visited the Knesset office and surveyed the new wing.

On Wednesday, the members of the Knesset Presidium visited Mr. Sprinzak to congratulate him on his recovery.

SELWYN LLOYD LOSES TONSILS

LONDON (Reuter). — Foreign Secretary Selwyn Llyod entered a London hospital on Wednesday night to have his tonsils removed. During his absence Prime Minister Harold Macmillan will be in charge of foreign affairs.

ISRAEL & BRITISH COMMONWEALTH ASSOCIATION

Mr. ROBERT GRAVES

Author of "Good Bye to All That," "I, Claudius," etc.

will speak on

"WHAT IT FEELS LIKE TO BE A GOY"

at the Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv, on Monday, January 12, 1959, at 8.30 p.m.

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Friday, January 2, 1959
23 Tevet, 5719. 21 Jamad Thani, 1378

THE now familiar question of whether, why and how the West should "come to terms with Nasser" is again being debated in a number of Western capitals, and has just taken on a topical aspect after the discussions conducted in London this week by Mr. Eugene Black, head of the World Bank. His arrival in Cairo late on Wednesday night came amid reports that Britain and Egypt have now agreed to settle their differences on prompt-ings from Washington. There have also been reports, originating mainly in Cairo, that Britain has accepted the principle of paying the Egyptians compensation for damage suffered during the Suez operations. As is well known, Egypt is demanding war reparations from Britain to the tune of £36m. and the unfreezing of some £90m. in sterling balances in London.

'COMING TO TERMS'

It is no wonder that the Cairo Press should feel jubilant over the prospect of an agreement with London on its own terms. Such an accord will be among the first gains that Colonel Nasser's Port Said speech last week will have brought. With Moscow showing signs of coolness to him, and with Baghdad, his chief rival in the Arab world, threatening to steal the show in the Kremlin, it was only to be expected that Nasser should turn to the West for help. This he has done with the easy touch and smooth deceptiveness so characteristic of his actions: he almost managed to impress on the West the imminent threat of Communism in Iraq.

There seems to be no conclusive proof yet that the West has been taken in by these stunts, but there are too many indications in that direction to leave much room for doubt. Mr. Black's mission, though it follows preparatory talks with Nasser in April, October and November of last year, is said to be inspired largely by Washington, where some circles have already begun once more to advertise Nasser as the West's best friend in the Arab world. There are those who go so far as to link Mr. Black's efforts with Mr. William Rountree's mission last month and his report to the State Department.

It is difficult to see what the State Department hopes to gain from a change of tactics *vis-a-vis* Nasser. It is also impossible to believe that after all that happened during the past four years anyone with the least knowledge of Cairo's methods and standards of honesty can still speak of coming to terms with Nasser. By his own admission, Nasser is seeking nothing short of taking the West's place in the area, in the Moslem world and in Africa. For the West to "come to terms" with Cairo means surrender to Nasser.

If it is Nasser's newly-discovered anti-Communism which has led to this desire to normalize relations with the U.A.R. President, then it is safe to assert that there is not the least likelihood that Nasser will pull the West's chestnut out of the fire. In fact, the chances are that it is the other way around. Nasser's influence and prestige are now at their lowest ebb, while his finances leave much to be desired. His new campaign for industrialization and the building of the High Dam at Aswan are only indications that the Egyptians are beginning to demand results and not mere talk.

In the inter-Arab field, Nasser has suffered many a setback. With the exception of Syria, where things do not look so rosy anyway, Nasser's drive for Arab hegemony and leadership has been frustrated — in Amman, Beirut, Baghdad, Tunis and Khartoum — and "Arab Nationalism" is no longer the exclusive prerogative of Cairo.

It would be a pity, and may prove to be a major mistake, should the West choose this very moment to help Nasser out of his difficulties, for which, after all, he has only himself to blame.

LETTER FROM PARIS

By Maurice Carr

France Throws Away Her Crutches In 'Operation Self-Respect'

THE series of fiscal reforms adopted by the Gaullist Government this week came as something of a shock to French public opinion and startled the rest of the world.

Everybody knew that France, having at last made her mind up to achieve political stability at home and true Great Power status abroad, would sooner or later have to cease leaning on her neighbours for financial support. But nobody thought she would suddenly throw all props away and demonstratively stand up on her own economic feet, unaided.

The French are shocked because they are now committed to a period of austerity. They may murmur, perhaps even groan; but they will certainly accept what is after all a minor sacrifice in a major national revolution which so far has not cost them anything: no blood has been shed, no civil liberties have been lost. The standard of living has been rising steadily in recent years. According to official statistics, which are amply borne out by homely realities, the 44 million Frenchmen of today are 50 per cent better off than the 41 million Frenchmen of 1938 (the difference of three million in the population is, of course, accounted for by the post-war increase in the birth-rate). A temporary check in the people's purchasing power will not entail real hardship, and there is every prospect of renewed prosperity before long.

No Longer "Sick Man"

The world is startled because it has to adjust itself abruptly to the idea that France can no longer be treated as the "sick man" of Europe. In the Franco-British rumpus over the proposed Free Trade Area to offset the Common Market, the British had threatened to make the pound sterling convertible, thereby bringing about a collapse of the French currency. They had further complained about the failure of France to bring her contingent of unrestricted imports from OEEC countries up to the required 75 per cent quota.

The expectation was that France would plead for indulgence, as she has so often done in the past. Instead she took the initiative of making the franc convertible immediately, and the British had to follow suit, although their original intention was to introduce sterling convertibility next spring. Then again, France put up her OEC import quota to 90 per cent, that is, 15 per cent above her treaty obligations.

"Look, we are not afraid of being deprived of our crutches, we are putting them down of our own accord and making a bonfire of them," de Gaulle seems to be saying defiantly. And all along the line, the French Government has taken drastic steps beyond the limits of sheer necessity.

Shrewd Business Stroke

The official rate of exchange was 420 francs to the dollar. On the black market, the dollar fetched 450 francs. Devaluation has brought the rate to 493.70 francs to the dollar. At first glance this would appear to undermine rather than enhance French prestige. Actually it was a shrewd stroke of business. It will facilitate French exports. French merchandise will be cheaper in the foreign market. For instance, a French automobile at 420,000 francs, which previously cost 1,000 dollars, will now come to roughly 854 dollars. The favourable rate of exchange is, moreover, designed to attract foreign capital investments to this country. It should also encourage the repatriation of the fabulous sums which French capitalists are known to have "salted away" in Switzerland, the U.S. and other "strong currency" regions. It may even move French hoarders to put forth some of the millions of francs, worth of gold which they have hidden away in their safes or under mattresses and floor-boards.

Balancing the Budget

This devaluation will be profitable only if there is the widespread and absolute conviction that the franc is not going to depreciate any more, but is, if anything, likely to improve.

To inspire the necessary confidence, the Government has decided to balance the budget through heavy taxation and abolition of many State subsidies. It is at the same time increasing productive State investments by 20 per cent as compared with last year, to ensure continued economic expansion and promote fuller employment. Moreover, 300,000m. francs have been allocated as a first instalment towards the five-year plan for the industrialization of Algeria. By 1962, France will be getting all the oil she needs for domestic consumption—20,000,000 tons a year — from the Sahara, thus effecting an annual economy of $300m. dollars. After that France will start exporting oil. Incidentally, the current issue of "L'Express," which is not noted for its optimism, reports that private capital, which in past years had been flowing out of Algeria, is pouring in again on a vast scale.

On Equal Terms

France enters the European Common Market on fully equal terms with West Germany, Italy and Benelux. She could have invoked safeguard clauses which were written into the treaty for her benefit, but preferred to forgo special favours. True, she is receiving a substantial credit from Bonn, but this is a short-term transaction within the newly-founded family of European nations. There is every indication that the Franco-German *rapprochement* has begun to strike deep roots and that both de Gaulle and Adenauer are utterly determined to work hand in hand for the establishment of a veritable United States of Europe and Eurafrican communities.

The 'Heavy' Franc

The creation of a "heavy" franc — worth 100 present-day francs — brings French currency on a par with the West German mark, and prepares the way for a tie-up between the monetary systems of the two countries. Before the year is out, Frenchmen will be proudly jingling new impressive silver and copper coins in their pockets and producing from their wallets crisp banknotes devoid of the unecustomary long rows of degrading noughts. The difference will, of course, be purely psychological. A "heavy" 10-franc piece will be neither more nor less valuable than is a 1,000-franc note today. But the sense of thrift for which the French were once famous (deservedly so, if Balzac's *Comédie humaine* is any criterion) has somehow got lost in the post-war mental arithmetic involving thousands instead of tens of francs. Newspapers and the radio have reminded readers and listeners that time was when a decent Frenchman said "un sou est un sou"; "a sou is a sou." The other day I asked a shopkeeper what a sou was, and he admitted he could not remember. Then, after reflection, he said: "We say 20 sous when we mean a franc. So a sou must be five centimes." I looked it up in the dictionary, and he was right. Soon, it is hoped, everybody here will understand and respect the sou, to say nothing of the franc.

"Operation Self-Respect" might well be the code-name for the fiscal and indeed all the other reforms which have marked the inception of the Fifth Republic.

The Socialist members of the Government, however, are not too happy about the way Minister of Finance Pinay has distributed the burden of taxation. They feel he might have soaked the rich rather more and made the poor tighten their belts a little less.

Much will depend on the Government's ability to prevent prices from soaring exorbitantly after the devaluation of the franc. The need more than ever is for cheaper and more rational methods of production and distribution. It is a symptomatic — and ominous — fact that during the past year while wholesale prices have gone down, retail prices have gone up. Now that France is at last setting her house in order, something must be done about the hordes of middlemen who weigh so heavily on the national economy.

FERO: Gouache dream — from the Icelandic artist's selection of drawings at the Nora Gallery, Jerusalem.

Volunteers' Seminar Reveals Shortcomings

By PHILIP GILLON

THE volunteers who have been helping immigrant villagers along went in for some soul-searching at a Seminar held last month in the Lachish region to determine how their service could be improved.

A complete service of changing volunteer personnel has become available for immigrant villages since 1954, when Mr. Ben-Gurion made his appeal to the "Sons and Daughters of the Moshavim" to devote two years of their lives to service in the settlements. The response was enthusiastic on the part of old and young from the various labour movements, army teachers' schools and other institutions. The volunteers include secretaries, agricultural instructors, teachers, social workers, nurses and maids-of-all-work called "group instructors" who were expected to organize youth and cultural amenities. Although many of them were untrained for the jobs, they were all eager and dedicated.

Not Everything Smooth

Extrovert and energetic, the volunteers organized the lives of the villagers with enthusiasm and aplomb. Everything, however, is not going completely smoothly, to judge by discussion at the Seminar, which was attended by Dr. Miriam Hoffit, head of the Community Organization division of the Social Welfare Division; Levi Argov, director of the Lachish Region; other representatives of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department; the Chairman of Shafir District Council and all types of workers in the field.

Levi Argov argued that the 10 or 11 people in each village who are "outsiders" but who in fact control its life have to work together in teams. Joint planning and execution of all projects, combined with careful keeping of records and follow-up of past activities, were essential if workers were to have an integrated approach to problems, and should contribute to accelerating the villagers' independence.

"Realists" were rather scornful. What was the point of the kindergarten teacher sitting in on discussions about agricultural problems? Similarly, what could the agricultural adviser contribute to a pedagogical discussion? Furthermore, as all real decisions were made anyway by the Jewish Agency in the light of overall national needs and means, debates by the groups in the villages were pointless.

'Model' Teams

Despite this scepticism the Seminar divided into teams to serve as "models" to consider set problems, such as that of the introduction of the Yugoslav beef cattle. Significantly, neither team thought of inviting members of the village council to participate in their deliberations. When asked to explain this omission some of them explained: "What's the good of asking the people? We must discuss it first." They said that they would either meet the Village Council afterwards or would call a general meeting.

Naturally these attitudes horrified Dr. Hoffit, who defined the objective of people working among the villagers as getting them to recognize their own needs and using the workers as means of serving them. The "realists" remained unconvinced: they thought that the people, seeing only their own limited viewpoints and not the general situation, would insist on impossible grants of money and unrealistic schemes, thereby increasing friction and their own frustrations instead of achieving a sense of participation.

Thus emerged the second issue — at what stage would the people become independent of the Agency's advice, direction and control? One school of thought maintained that premature independence of the central budgeting and planning body would be catastrophic. (As in most aspects of Israeli life, decentralization is almost a forbidden word in Agency administration.)

Individual Responsibility

Advocates of passing individual responsibility boldly to the villages pointed out the success of the Palestine Electric Corporation in collecting its bills, because it obliged each villager personally to pay a collector, whereas Mekorot and Kupat Holim, who adopted the superficially easier course of group liability, ended up cutting off entire villages from services because a proportion of debtors defaulted. It was argued that this demonstrated that the villagers respond positively to individual responsibility.

While no final decisions were made, it is clear that the era when the two-year volunteers ran the villages for the benefit of the villagers must come to an end sooner rather than later: the latter must be entrusted with running their own lives. Certainly the powers and duties of the village councils need appraisal. At the moment they are little more than connecting links between the Agency and the people and battlefields for the politicians. Through the councils the various political parties intrigue for votes and power. The councils also serve as debating-chambers for the different clans or political parties (as the case may be), thus contributing interest and zest to the somewhat drab lives of the people. But surely they can do more than agitate and debate, however important such activities may be in the process of integration into Israel.

Purchase Tax on All Gas Stoves

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — On May 16 last, I bought a gas cooking stove from the Amisragas Company for IL.277, comprising the cost, interest, installation expenses, taxes, etc. etc. according to their invoice dated May 29. On the same day, part of the price was paid in cash and I signed bills for the balance which were discounted and which I am paying regularly.

As the installation expenses are extremely high and as I intended to move to another house, I asked the company to keep the stove for me until further notice. This installation was executed at the beginning of September.

On August 4 the Government increased the purchase tax and the gas company claims that I am obliged to pay this increase, as my stove was in their stores on the day the authorities took stock, upon promulgation of the law; and the Company threatens to cut off the supply of gas if I do not comply with their request.

From an interview I had with the Haifa Branch Manager, it appears that he has many other complaints from buyers who are in the same position as I. He says that the Company's demand for the increased purchase tax is in conformity with the Finance Ministry's orders to consider as part of the company's stock any stove present in their stores on August 4, even if this stove was sold a few months before this date. At his suggestion I wrote to the Ministry, on November 12, but have received no reply so far.

The Ministry's decision is unjust since my purchase took place on May 16. It was not made on hire-purchase conditions and the interest on the bills I signed for the balance of the price was calculated as from May 16, the date of my purchase; moreover on August 4 I had already paid three of these bills.

The Ministry should cancel this decision, which is inequitable.

Yours, etc.,
F. V. CARASSO

Acre, November.

Gas Company Replies

We have been making great efforts to deal with cases such as the one under discussion.

The Treasury's instructions in this matter are very clear and the increase in tax is effective as from August 4 regardless of the date of sale, only the date when the transaction was finally executed being taken into consideration.

We have not been successful in our applications to the Treasury asking them to exclude gas installation sales of a special character from the framework of the increased purchase tax.

Yours, etc.
American-Israel Gas Co. Ltd.
Tel Aviv, December 18.

Treasury Replies

The question concerns gas stoves the greater part of whose purchase price was made before August 4, but whose installation by the supplier was executed after this date.

The Purchase Tax Law determines that if a regulation is issued imposing the tax, or increasing or decreasing it, this regulation will also cover merchandise that has sold, but has not yet been delivered to the purchaser.

It is therefore clear, that just as the purchaser would benefit from a change in the regulation in case of a decrease in the tax between the date of sale and the date of delivery, so must he bear the difference in tax in case of an increase between these two dates.

As to a change in the law — suggested by Mr. Carasso — it is to be doubted whether the benefits would be greater than the drawbacks. In any case this is within the power of the Legislature only.

Yours, etc.,
A. MANDEL
Information and Public Relations, Internal Revenue Department, The Treasury
Jerusalem, December 15.

Readers' Letters

IKE'S XMAS MESSAGE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Does not President Eisenhower's Christmas Message broadcast from the latest American earth satellite recall to one's mind the line in Longfellow's poem, "Excelsior": "a voice fell from a falling star"?

Yours, etc.
S. TOLKOWSKY

Ramat Gan, December 20.

ADVICE BUREAU

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In reply to a letter by Mr. Solomon Alpert, which appeared in the *Post* in November, we wish to inform Mr. Alpert that negotiations are at present going on between the Inner Wheel Club (Rotary wives) and the Municipality of Tel Aviv, with regard to the opening of a Citizens Advice Bureau in Tel Aviv, sponsored by the Municipality and operated by our club through volunteer help.

A Citizens Advice Bureau has been in operation in Haifa for the past year and a half, set up and functioning under the local Council of Social Agencies.

May we take this opportunity of inviting any member of the public who is interested to help in this important project to contact Mrs. E. Berner, P.O.B. 447, Tel Aviv — telephone number 65421?

Yours, etc.
Inner Wheel Club, Tel Aviv-Yaffo
Tel Aviv, December 12.

ELI

By Meir

"Eli says, on top of everything else, we have to be reminded twice a year that another year has gone by."

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Coming to Grips with Reality

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) writes that Israel is interested in maintaining normal relations with the U.N. and its Secretary-General. Although no one expects miracles from Mr. Hammarskjold's present visit, the time has come for the world institution to realize that we cannot continue to put up with such a dangerous situation of so many years' running.

Haboker (General Zionist) notes that we are not the centre of Mr. Hammarskjold's attraction this time. After inspecting our scientific institutions the Secretary-General will move on to Cairo for a number of days, his visit coinciding, and not by accident, with that of the Director of the World Bank, Mr. Eugene Black.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) hopes that the coming deliberations between the three labour parties in the Government to consider the Prime Minister's proposal for a "mutual mud-slinging moratorium" will proceed beyond that point to study real cooperation and a solid elections front.

Ha'aretz (non-party), wondering whether improving the standard of living of the Israel Arabs is to improve relations between them and the State, suggests that no damage will be done to the State if we expedite the payment of compensation for Arab lands and carry out reasonable reforms in military rule. The Jewish people in the State will have to live with the Arab minority for generations to come and an investment in Arab goodwill is most worthwhile.

Bank Head's Visit

Hatzofe (National Religious) writes that if Mr. Black's negotiations with the Egyptian authorities lead to a renewal of commercial relations between Britain and Egypt, the Banker's mission cannot be deemed harmful, but if his visit and that of Fanfani presage more Western wooing of Nasser, then Israel will have to be on the alert.

Herut distinguishes between the anti-Israel and anti-Jewish fulminations from Moscow and those emanating from the Ukrainian radio, averring that the former are purely political in nature and are designed to win over the Arabs so as to facilitate smooth Soviet penetration of the Middle East, while the latter are definitely racist and augur ill for the Jews of Russia.

THEATRE NOTES

A Good Time Was Had by All

Little Theatre Presents "Four-poster." By Jan de Hartog. Direction: Aviva Galli.

EVERYONE who watched the production of the "Fourposter" by the Little Theatre (English speaking) seemed to have a tremendously good time. The theatre at the Z.O.A. House never seemed so gay before. Part of the merriment was undoubtedly due to the fact that people were pleasantly surprised that things had turned out so well. The people who bought tickets on the assumption that they were helping a worthy new venture were gratified that their investment was paying off in entertainment.

In a well-written programme note, the management of the Little Theatre explain the reason for their venture into English-language theatre. They feel that our ties with English-speaking peoples are close, and the welding of these ties important. This small company, headed by Stanley Broza, hopes to entertain tourists and to give some of the locally-written Hebrew plays. It hopes to give performances (not the "Fourposter," I hope) for students studying English, and generally try to improve the standard of the English learned in the country. In addition to all of these worthy purposes, it hopes to entertain by giving good amateur theatre, in as professional a manner as possible.

The "Fourposter," by Jan de Hartog, was a very daring venture for amateurs to undertake. The play was very successful on the stage and fairly successful in the cinema. Its uniqueness lies in the fact that the whole story of the married life of a couple is given by two characters in the setting of the bed-room with the four-poster bed where Michael first brings his bride Agnes and carries her over the threshold of their new life.

These two are faced with practically every situation which normally confronts a reasonably happy married couple. They weather these situations with good sense and fortitude, because they are in love.

Emphasis on Comedy

Jan de Hartog wrote the play with his eye on the comedy rather on the tragic possibilities, undercurrents of having and raising children, meeting new loves and finally leaving the place of all the ups and downs in life. There is tenderness in the play, but little depth.

One of the most difficult things to do on the stage is to keep an audience interested for a whole evening when there are only two characters on the stage. It required an extraordinary amount of aplomb for the Little Theatre to do this on their first try. But they managed things very well.

Under the direction of Avivi Galli, with the advice of Peter Fry, they put the emphasis on the laughs, wherever possible, and there were plenty of possibles. Zipora Peled was very good indeed as the woman in the case, and Stanley Broza did fine as the more or less comic male animal. If suggestions are wanted or needed, I should like to propose a little speeding up for future performances, of which I hope there are many.

The setting of Eliezer Sanai was well thought out and designed.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

Lively Ballet, Despite Censor

"Les Ballets Africains" de Keita Fodeba (Edison Hall, Jerusalem, December 31).

THERE is enough original-looking folklore and temperament in this group to make the appearance of the "Ballets Africains" an interesting spectacle. The production ran its course smoothly and, apart from some few numbers, lively action and quickly changing numbers kept the onlooker tense and attentive throughout the programme.

The name of the group is a misnomer (like the "Israel National Ballet" that was slapped on Inbal during its trip abroad against the wishes of Sara Levi-Tanai), but apparently organizers think that the general public needs a catching title for a folklore group.

The main attraction was the men's dancing, which expresses healthy virility and strength with an astounding talent for acrobatics occasionally displayed. The female dancers were visibly handicapped by the additional clothes they were forced to wear after the censor's intervention, which seemed to have dampened the enthusiasm of some of the girls for their parts. In many spots, where the attempt at choreography condemned them to a minor role, their movements were very perfunctorily executed, and where the original temperament did break through the dresses disturbed and hindered them annoyingly. The red brassieres with white polka dots worn by the men in one of the numbers were—I hope—meant as a pin-prick against the censor's moral qualms.

Drum Virtuosity

The censored girls looked most of the time as if they came straight out of the mission school, which brought a note of incongruity into many numbers on a stage made up to look like the village square of an African tribe.

The musical instruments in the show added great interest to it. Bakari on the *Cora*, which looked like a giant many-stringed guitar, displayed not only digital dexterity but a fine musical style. Although the idiom is entirely strange to us, his well-timbred voice conveyed genuine emotion and instinctive artistry. The *Congoma*, a three-stringed box, and the *balafon*, a xylophone, contributed aptly to the musical side of the show, but, of course, the backbone of it all was provided by the drums.

Here we witnessed the natural virtuosity which one expects from the originators of modern jazz, breathtaking in speed and exciting in rhythmical patterns, with an endless variety of dynamics. The players can easily compete with Lionel Hampton, Gene Krupa and other "heroes" of the jazz drumming world.

Outstanding was Koro on the *Cring* in a ritual dance from Guinea, "The Birds." The songs betrayed the influences of outside cultures, but the more genuine musical utterances had much in common with Arab *melos*.

All in all, "Les Ballets Africains" is a good show, giving Israelis glimpses of the folklore of West Africa of more than common interest. Only—the censor forgot to censor the programme notes and the posters which show some very scantily dressed dancing girls and endanger the morals of our unprotected public (sic!).

YOHANAN BOEHM

EXTRA EXTRA
Newsweek
Jan. 5. 1959
The Generals take over:
What it means for Afro-Asia
Special International Report
On Sale Everywhere

הפרדס והפרדס
GROVE AND GROWER

Demarcation of Landing Spots of Locust Swarms

During the next few weeks locust breeding will reach its most dangerous phase with the laying of locust eggs. All farmers are called on to assist the Department for the Protection of Plant Life by marking off the exact landing spots of locust hordes in order to facilitate aerial spraying. All information concerning landing spots must be relayed to the above Department without delay.

Especial attention should be paid to locating and marking off those areas where the laying of eggs has begun, to enable these areas to be sprayed effectively in accordance with special instructions to be published.

Regional farmers' organizations are warned against the great harm that may result in case the Department's instructions are not followed closely.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
Communicated by the Citrus Marketing Board

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CARPE DIEM B.I.E.T.

Dag's Visit

ONE of the most frequent visitors to the Middle East, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, was again in Israel this week. This was Mr. Dag Hammarskjold's 11th visit to the Middle East and his eighth to Israel, and the two meetings he had with Mr. Ben-Gurion were the 10th and 11th.

Most of these visits took place in the last three years and practically all of them were brought on by regional crises. Mr. Hammarskjold came here in April 1956, at the height of the *fedayeen* raids and came again in July when the aura of the coming explosion was already to be felt. His next visit was at the end of November, after the Sinai and Suez campaigns, but he went only to Cairo that time. He was in Israel again in May 1957, after Israel troops had withdrawn from Sinai and the Gaza strip.

In December 1957 the Secretary-General came here to negotiate on Jordan's refusal to cooperate with the Chairman of the Israel-Jordan Armistice Commission. The Mt. Scopus crisis, which followed the killing of the Chairman of the Armistice Commission and of four Israel policemen by Jordanians, brought him again to Jerusalem in June 1958.

Mr. Hammarskjold's next visit to Israel, in September this year, was unique in that it was not connected with any Israel-Arab dispute but with the crisis in Jordan and Lebanon whose regimes were threatened by direct and indirect U.A.R. aggression.

During his last visit here, Mr. Hammarskjold promised Prime Minister Ben-Gurion that he would be back during Christmas week to discuss various problems. He requested from Mr. Ben-Gurion that their main talk take place at Sde Boker, where he apparently feels there is a better atmosphere for an informal, more leisurely exchange of views and opinions. Accordingly, after a conference with top U.N. officials at U.N. Headquarters and with Mrs. Golda Meir at the Foreign Ministry and after lunch at Mr Ben-Gurion's residence in Jerusalem, the Secretary-General took off for talks with the Prime Minister at Sde Boker.

Implementing Article VIII

It was generally assumed that the implementation of Article Eight of the Israel-Jordan Armistice was one of the subjects discussed. During Mr. Hammarskjold's last visit here, Israel raised the question of Jordan's refusal to implement this article, which provides for the establishment of a Special Subcommittee to arrange the normalization of conditions in the Jerusalem area, including the opening of the Jerusalem road across Jordan territory as well as free access to the Holy Places and to Mt. Scopus. Mr. Hammarskjold promised to take up the matter with the Jordanians and was supposed to bring their answer and his comment to Mr. Ben-Gurion.

It was also assumed that other topics of conversation included the situation along the Syrian border and the question of Arab refugees. The latter subject was entrusted for study to Mr. Hammarskjold by the U.N. General Assembly, where the great majority of the speakers made it clear that they did not see much sense in prolonging the life of the United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Arab refugees beyond 1960, since UNRWA's existence implies the perpetuation of the refugee problem. Instead, a new start should be made toward a permanent solution of this question — something the Arab governments object to most vehemently.

Under such conditions, when Mr. Hammarskjold was quoted by the Arab press as declaring in Gaza that the UNRWA would continue to function until the refugee problem was solved completely, this gave the impression of prejudicing the Secretary-General's future findings in the Middle East, which were supposed to be based on objective study.

Drought Threat

WHILE Israel's city dwellers were enjoying warm cloudless weather, so unusual at this time of the year, farmers throughout the country watched the sky with gloomy foreboding—although much may yet be saved if abundant rains come within a few days and the winter lasts longer than usual.

North of Rehovot, Israel's fields are still in fairly good shape — with the exception of the hot Beisan and Hula valleys — and may yet produce normal winter crops if the rains come soon. South of Rehovot and in the Negev, however, the picture is entirely different. About 70,000 dunams of crops sown early sprouted after 20 millimetres of rain late in October, but died and had to be ploughed under when no more rain came. The land was reseeded, but now it seems that this second sowing will go to waste too. On 300,000 dunams sown in November, the same thing happened: some 12 millimetres of rain gave them a fairly good start, but then the growth wilted.

Since much of Israel's irrigation also depends on water resources collected from rainfall, the drought also means that there will be a shortage of water for the pipelines to the fields. The 40,000 dunams of irrigated land in the Negev get an annual allocation of 8,500,000 cubic metres of water — enough in normal times, when irrigation only supplements rainfall. By now, however, more than 5,000,000 cubic metres have been used up and if no rains come soon, the entire allocation will be exhausted. There is hardly any possibility of increasing it since any addition would have to come at the cost of dangerous depletion of wells and springs, already in poor shape.

900,000 Dunams in Danger

What all this means in hard figures is that — unless there is some dramatic change in the weather very soon — about half of the 1,800,000 dunams of winter crops planted this year by Jewish and Arab farmers will be lost. Since seeds cost an average of IL15 per dunam, the farmers will lose about IL12m. in actual outlay in addition to labour and overhead expenses — and of course the loss of income from the crops that failed.

At the average prices which prevailed earlier this year, the loss in crops would amount to about IL45m. including IL30m. in wheat, IL13m. in barley and IL10m. in hay and other fodder.

It is feared, moreover, that many more millions may be lost next summer, for the reservoirs are still empty and the level of the wells has also fallen sharply.

The U.N. Secretary-General inspecting a guard of honour as he entered Israel at Mandelbaum Gate on Wednesday. Photo by Braun

U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL HAMMARSKJOLD arrived in Israel for three days and spent two days with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion at Sde Boker.

DROUGHT DAMAGE was already estimated at close to IL45m., with no change in the weather predicted for the next days.

EFFECTS OF CURRENCY CHANGES in Western Europe on Israel's economy were studied by experts here.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN MOSHE DAYAN and the Mapai "old-timers" broker into the open again, more sharply than before.

MAYORS WILL BE ELECTED directly if the bill approved this week by the Cabinet receives the majority of votes in the Knesset.

HALF OF THE IL20M. Immigration Loan will be used for housing according to the budget published by the Jewish Agency.

A JEWISH-MOSLEM-CHRISTIAN interfaith organization was established in Jerusalem to foster understanding and tolerance and combat discrimination.

Franc Drop

WESTERN Europe is the market for about two-thirds of Israel's exports, and therefore anything that concerns its international trade relations is of vital interest to us. When, about a year and a half ago, it became quite clear that Western Europe was moving fast toward free trade, some Israel economists detected the warning signals and suggested some drastic measures to brace Israel's economy for the consequences. Nothing specific, however, was done in the economic field, although political efforts were made to affiliate Israel somehow with the Common Market.

The dramatic developments of last week, when most West European countries largely abolished their foreign currency controls and France devalued her currency, found the Israel economy quite unprepared for the long-term implications. Israel officials maintained, however, that they had not been taken entirely by surprise: expecting the devaluation of the franc, they had kept franc holdings low. They also explained that most of Israel's trade with Western Europe would not be immediately affected, both because of the special position of some of the export commodities, such as oranges and because a large share of Israel's exports was based on trade agreements.

However, there was little doubt that in the long run, Israel cannot isolate herself from what is happening in Western Europe. The progressive elimination of artificial foreign trade controls is now reestablishing conditions where genuine competition in higher quality and lower prices will determine whether Israel can export to those countries or not. Moreover, if Israel will wish — as she does — to associate herself with the West European economy, she will have to reciprocate whatever privileges she wishes to enjoy and sooner or later lower her own artificial foreign trade barriers.

Dayan Stir

"DAVAR," the official organ of the Histadrut and the unofficial organ of Mapai, this week published a cartoon showing former Chief of Staff Moshe Dayan as an urchin throwing a stone into the upper floor windows of what was unmistakably the Histadrut building in Tel Aviv. The cartoon, following a critical article in the same paper, showed that the conflict between Dayan and Mapai's "old-timers" was deepening. The immediate cause of Davar's ire had been a Jerusalem address in which Dayan had said that the younger generation that had fought the War of Liberation and the Sinai Campaign understood Israel's problems no less than "those who have been sitting for 20 years on the fifth (executive) floor of the Histadrut building."

When Dayan resigned as Chief of Staff in January 1958 and indicated that he intended to go into public life, it was generally realized that he would become the spokesman of the "new generation" of Mapai, which had been unable for a number of years to find a framework in which to express its dissatisfaction with the "old-timers." Dayan whipped up the first storm in May when he declared that the Nahal scheme, under which soldiers spend part of their service terms, on kibbutzim, was "fictitious settlement," since very few of the soldiers remained on the land after completing their term of compulsory service. Dayan also began advocating "efficiency dismissals" and became the main proponent of a general wage freeze—two proposals that are not popular with the Histadrut.

In June, despite the public backing of Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, Dayan received the first rebuke from the Histadrut: one of its executives charged him with "trying to sow artificial dissension between two generations." Shortly afterward, Mapai's Secretary-General Giora Josephthal made two public statements against Dayan and his views, particularly against the idea of "efficiency dismissals," saying that "Dayan did not know what he was talking about."

Dayan, at that time was still an army officer on leave, and Knesset members began questioning his right to appear at political meetings and make political speeches. Ben-Gurion saw their point and in his capacity as Minister of Defence ordered Dayan to cease making political speeches. Whereupon Dayan in September resigned from the army altogether.

Since than he has spoken frequently, discussing security and foreign policy. But the centre of his interest is the economic and social situation in Israel — and this is the sphere where his views run counter to those of the "old-timers" who have been running the Histadrut and Mapai for the past quarter of a century.

The Middle East Scene — *By Amnon Bartur*

Syria Readied for 'National Union'

ONE of the grounds on which Syrians oppose Cairo's rule is Nasser's professed aim of eliminating all political party life in the "region." One of the conditions which Nasser set his Syrian enthusiasts last January, when negotiations for the merger were afoot, was that political parties of all descriptions would dissolve themselves and that a "National Union" be set up on the lines of the organization known by that name in Egypt.

So far, however, no such group has materialised. The two most active political parties in Syria, the Arab Socialist Ba'ath (Resurgence) Party and the Communist Party, still function, though the former has officially dissolved itself and is not opposed to forming a National Union, since it hopes to dominate the organization anyway.

Mounting Resentment

During the past few weeks, with resentment mounting and the Communists having a field day, the idea has gathered impetus, and one of the tasks set for the high-level "Committee for the Syrian Region" whose appointment was announced by Nasser in his Port Said speech on December 23, will be to see to the acceleration of this process — in addition to its ostensible task of putting into operation the various reform laws promulgated after the union with Egypt.

The Egyptian National Union is a would-be mass party whose equivalent it is hard to find anywhere but of which the nearest approximation would be Hitler's National Socialist Party or Mussolini's Fascist movement — with the significant difference that while these latter existed before they seized power, the National Union sprang out of a *fait accompli*.

The Egyptian Constitution, promulgated in 1956, has laid down that "the people will form a Council of National Union to implement the objectives of the Revolution ..." and the President of the Republic "will decide on the procedure to be adopted for the formation of the Council of National Union" (Art. 192).

The Union is an all-powerful body. Article 192 also has it that "Candidates for the National Assembly will be nominated by the Council of National Union."

It was not until late last year, however, that the Cairo authorities formulated a clear idea of how this organization was to work and who its leaders should be. In addition to Nasser, its Head, Colonel Anwar el-Sadat, the officers' propaganda genius was appointed Secretary-General, while Wing-Commander Ali Sabri, Minister of State for Republic Affairs and director of the country's intelligence and security services, was named "Head of the Union's Political Bureau."

Sabri has nine "Assistant Secretaries" in charge of six sub-Bureaux:

Labour — Ahmed Ta'ema.
Public Affairs & Press — Abdul Kader Hatem and Muhammed Bashir.
"Ideology" — Muhammed 'Atfi.
Finance — Hamdi 'Ashour.
Foreign Relations — Muhammed Hassanein Haikal, Ahmed Baha'a ed-Din and Yusuf Idris.
Committees' Secretariat — Dr. Khalid 'Ayyada.

In addition to these, there are five "Organizational Bureaux" — Trade Unions, Youth, Cooperation, Popular Resistance and Provinces. There is also a "Women's Union" attached to the mother organization.

Highest Authority

The highest "legislative" authority in the Union is its General Congress, which is composed of delegations from "Provincial Congresses." The Union has an Executive Committee which is supposed to act on recommendations made by local, district and provincial executive committees — in that order. Parallel to these executive committees are the General Committees" — one for the Union as a whole and one for each Province, District and Village, suburb or quarter.

Anwar el-Sadat, the Secretary-General, insists in innumerable addresses and interviews that the National Union is "not a party ("a party represents a single class whereas the N.U. represents the aspirations and interests of the whole people), not a "National Front" ("a National Front is nothing but a combination of several trends united to face certain circumstances; with the disappearance of these circumstances, the Front dissolves itself"), and not an official body. ("If we were to allow the Government to build this organization, it would become only one of the many Government bodies, and would cease to have a purpose. No single trend should be allowed to dominate the Union....")

Some aspects of the Union's "ideology" have been expounded in a pamphlet recently published by the organization and entitled "The Meaning of the National Union." Written by Anwar el-Sadat, it affirms that the Union does not represent the interests of any single class ... but will try to abolish "exploitation" of any class by another. El Sadat gave an example:

"For instance, we allow Capital to function, but we don't want it to be a means of political domination; we are interested in increasing production... Our Arab Socialist theory is based on equity in the distribution of wealth and justice in distributing burdens and services. Our Cooperative Socialism serves to narrow the gulf between the various classes... We do not borrow any foreign philosophy, neither from East nor from West..."

Novel Definition

Abdul Kader Hatem, director of the Middle East News Agency and just named Assistant to Ali Sabri, as Minister of State, has a more novel definition of the Union. In an interview with "Rose el-Yusuf" (August 25, 1958), he said that "the scientific definition of the Arab National Union is: Organizing the people in the interest of the people and under the leadership of the people's leader, Jamal Abdul Nasser."

According to Hatem, the Union's outlook on foreign relations is crystallised in three basic precepts:

- The belief in Arab Nationalism as an accomplished fact and as a positive movement with a goal;
- Respect for the right of peoples to self-determination; and
- Adherence to the U.N. Charter and the Bandung resolutions.

In pursuing this ideology, President Nasser followed the policy of positive neutralism and non-alignment. In other words, "the aim of the ideology is summed up in the three preceding points, while positive neutralism and non-alignment are its tools."

In the domestic field, the Union's ideology has one aim — the creation of a society where prosperity reigns. As to its tool, it is that this society must be Socialist, Democratic and Cooperative.

With all its confusions and contradictions, this sounds very close indeed to the ideology of the Syrian Ba'ath Party, whose leader, Akram el-Hourani, U.A.R. Vice-President and Central Minister of Justice, is one of the three-member committee sitting in Damascus to put things right for Cairo. No doubt the Ba'ath will have the lion's share in the new organization, what with the Communists' refusal to cooperate and the lukewarmness of other political parties in Syria.

As to various attempts at resistance or sabotage which will inevitably confront the committee in its new task, it is to be assumed that Zakariyya Muhyieddin, Central Minister of Interior and the man who proved a match for the Moslem Brothers, will be able to take care of that. He also sits on the Committee.

Colonel Anwar el-Sadat, Secretary-General of the National Union, surrounded by assistants, addressing a meeting of the Women's Union.

ALICE IN ASWANLAND

Mr. Peter Nikitin, Deputy Chairman of Soviet External Relations Committee (left), and Vice-President of the U.A.R., Abdul Hakim Amer, sign a contract for the first stage in the construction of the Aswan Dam. UPI Photo

Official version of the Costs and Expected Annual Profits of the High Dam in Aswan as published by the Cairo weekly "Akher Sa'a" on November 12, 1958:	
COSTS OF THE DAM	
Construction	L.Em.
First Stage	115
Second Stage	163
Land Reclamation	
First Stage	77
Second Stage	77
Settlement & Housing	
First Stage	35
Second Stage	8
	475
PROFITS FROM THE DAM (annual)	L.Em.
Increase in National Income	
Agricultural Produce	175
Flood Protection	5
Industrial Products	30
Government Revenues	
Direct Revenues	15
Indirect Revenues	35
Increase in Land Value	
Government-owned	240
Private	160
Increase in Balance of Payments	
Savings from Imports	60
Increase of Exports	65
Employment Opportunities	
Work for 2m. persons at EL57 annually	114
Work for 130,000 persons at EL300 annually	39
New Industries, Agricultural Industries	60
TOTAL	985

"Thus," the weekly concludes, "the national income will be increased by L.E985m. annually."

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DEPARTURES: JANUARY 4—JANUARY 9

FROM TEL AVIV-JAFFA (LYDDA) AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Jan. 4	0945	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York
	0930	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	0945	EL AL	Istanbul
	1200	ALITALIA	Rome
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, London, New York
	1230	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. Jan. 5	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0815	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0830	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Brussels
TUES. Jan. 6	0945	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0945	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0815	OLYMPIC AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0900	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1070	ALITALIA	Rome
	1715	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
WED. Jan. 7	0900	B.E.A./CYP.	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich, London
	0830	EL AL	Vienna, Cologne, Amsterdam
	1130	EL AL	Zurich, Paris, London
THURS. Jan. 8	0900	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo.
	0900	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich.
	0815	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London.
	0830	B.E.A./CYP.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London.
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul.
	1015	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York.
	1030	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels.
	1215	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam.
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York.
	1630	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris.
FRI. Jan. 9	0900	B.E.A./CYP.	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich, London
	0830	EL AL	Rome, Zurich
	0900	OLYMPIC AIR	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	To
SUN.	Jan. 4	ZION	Piraeus, Naples, Gibraltar, Halifax, New York.
TUES.	Jan. 6	MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste.
TUES.	Jan. 6	T. HERZL	Limassol, Naples, Marseilles.
WED.	Jan. 7	MARMARA	Iskenderun, Izmir, Istanbul.

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Christmas in Bethlehem

From a Correspondent

"O LITTLE Town of Bethlehem, how still we see thee lie." In spite of all the changes in the past ten years, the extraordinary thing about Bethlehem is that it remains unchanged. A little larger, but still the same small workshops, and *no hotels* has become almost a slogan. Bethlehem waits for Christmas. The words of the carol and many others float up into the clear night air to the accompaniment of popping flash-bulbs, the grinding roar of taxis and buses, bands playing under the coloured bobbing lights.

The shops are open, the cafes too, but the oversensitive Christian pilgrim does well to remember that he is seeing Bethlehem under very similar conditions to those which Mary and Joseph found when they arrived there on Christmas Eve. There is still no room at the Inn or anywhere near it — Bethlehem is having its biggest feast-day of the year.

We drove out in the late afternoon to the Shepherds' Fields through the chalk-white hills skirted by low-cut vines like rows of black stitching, stone-covered hills with villages scattered like crumbs on the crest of each. The fields themselves were deserted except for the tourists. There was, however, one old shepherd on the side of the hill, his only flock consisting of a large brown rabbit that seemed disinclined to go home. The sun was setting and I looked for the star. "There it is!" said the guide, pointing to a neon-lit sign above — on the roof of the church. It was not until we left Bethlehem at two o'clock in the morning that I saw the real star hanging low over the town.

In the Manger Square in Bethlehem the old man with the rabbit on the quiet hillside was quickly forgotten. A great pine-tree slanting across the street was decorated as a Christmas tree. Lumps of cotton wool snow, angels caught in its branches amidst a mesh of coloured lights, crepe streamers waving and the thick trunk swathed with bright colours. Under this a military band was playing a Scottish reel on the bagpipes. The shops were all open and crowded, some of them maintaining that they were "Manufacturers of Mother of Pearl, Olive Wood Dead Sea stones."

Coffee was served to me, although I was obviously only interested in buying a small wooden sheep, and one with an "interesting expression" at that. A woman with dyed hair and scarlet hat was complaining that none of the Crusaders' Crosses were big enough or had enough stones in them for what she had in mind, while crowds of patient soldiers stood peering at brooches with "Mother" or "Sister" on them and buying dolls dressed in local costume or camels with match-box holders on their humps.

In search of a cafe and a cafe and Christmas card out of cut-out roses scented to match (the most popular line this season) at a grocer's, then found a small tavern with walls and ceiling stencilled in sage green and turquoise, full of noisy youths. We ordered local brandy, which has a slight apricot taste, served with slivers of goat's cheese and improbable sugared lozenges. The stubble-bearded proprietor refused to let us pay. "*Malesh-Cressmas!*" he said with a grin.

Getting into the church is always a question of the camel going through the eye of the needle, everyone bending and squeezing through the small stone opening to pop out, suddenly free, in the hollow dimness of the building itself. The congregation was in noisy ebb and flow round the brightly lit choir and altar with its centre-piece of the Child Jesus lying in the crib near which the Latin Patriarch sat in splendid white and pink vestments. An old woman in traditional costume, one of the few I had seen that day, sat near me bent over an Arabic missal which she offered to let me share.

Priests were busy at the back of the church trying to keep a pathway free and dealing severely with a few young renegades who were sleeping inside the confessionals.

They should have dealt more severely with the photographers who clicked throughout the service.

However, nowhere can it be more evident than in Bethlehem that you are free to celebrate the day as you wish, simply because nothing can destroy the essential character of a feast in the town of its origin. At midnight the bells rang out, seeming so far away inside the Church, but in the courtyard outside they drowned all other sounds, setting the seal on yet another Christmas.

First of a series of articles.

BOURGUIBA: STRONG MAN ON ARAB POWDER-KEG

By Hal Lehrman

The author interviewing Habib Bourguiba at his home.

THE paradox of being a North African Arab politician in love with France has tagged Habib Bourguiba throughout his contradictory life — and never so closely as in the present tortured moment of struggle between North Africa and France.

Fledgling Tunisia desperately needs French (and Western) economic help. Bourguiba wants nothing better than to mould his people in the image and spirit of France (and the West). His chief abomination, personally and politically, is Nasser. But right on Bourguiba's doorstep lies unhappy Algeria, as Arab and as Moslem as Tunisia, and still in bloody revolt against France. Until and unless an Algerian settlement is reached, Bourguiba feels he has no choice but to be at least as pro-rebel as Nasser and twice as noisily anti-French.

Tunisia's vest-pocket iron man — who is by several light-years the most agile statesman in Arab North Africa — speaks French more fluently than Arabic. (He actually brushed up his Arabic at college — in Paris.) He loves to read Arabic verse aloud to women friends and relatives, and has established a yearly Habib Bourguiba Poetry Prize (top purse $500) — but his favourite poet is Victor Hugo. His secret ambition is to abolish, as soon as he dares, the Arabic script in Tunisia and substitute a Latin alphabet in the tradition-smashing style of Turkey's great Mustapha Kemal. Bourguiba's wife is French. Their son, Habib Jr., was a French citizen until Habib Sr. named him Counsellor at the Tunisian Embassy in Washington and later Ambassador to Rome.

'My Arab Brothers'

Most cultivated North Africans, educated in the high-toned French manner, tend to regard Middle Eastern Arabs indiscriminately as camel-drivers and dung-burners. Bourguiba, being a responsible Chief of State, is careful to talk diplomatically in public of "my Arab brothers" farther East, and the possible contributions their way of life might make to Tunisia. Even in private he professes that "I am ready to accept any idea from them which is constructive and not obstructive."

But, he goes on, "the mere fact that a Syrian speaks Arabic or that a Saudi believes in Allah, like me, is no reason why I should admire him more than an Englishman who builds good bridges or an American who has absorbed Thomas Jefferson. The Egyptians behave as if they have a monopoly on Arab nationalism; we think nationalism means helping one's own people, not swallowing others. I'm trying to catch up with the Western world, and it can't be done by imitating feudal Yemen or even disease-racked Egypt." In one public speech, smarting after Radio Cairo called him an "imperialist puppet," he forgot himself long enough to retort that Tunisia had nothing to gain from the Arab world except an alliance with ignorance and poverty.

This is not to say that Bourguiba is not passionately for Arab independence from "imperialism" everywhere and all the time. How could he be otherwise, after devoting 28 years of his life, a dozen of them in French prisons, to the struggle for his own Arab nation's freedom?

In particular, he has turned Tunisia into an arsenal and arms-smuggling station for the Algerian National Liberation Front (F.L.N.). He has enabled the guerrillas to use his territory as a rest camp, hospital, training-centre and escape-hatch.

Some say Bourguiba is a "prisoner" of the F.L.N. because the guerrillas could seize Tunisia tomorrow. The partisans are well-trained, armed and already in "occupation" of important parts of the country. They outnumber Tunisia's operetta police and defence forces almost two to one. (Bourguiba, who once wouldn't let the French create a proper Army for him because he feared it might develop revolutionary "colonels" on the Egypto-Syrian model, is now labouring to bring his military strength up from 3,500 to 10,000 men in a population of 3,500,000 Moslems — and has even begun shopping gingerly for arms behind the Iron Curtain).

But such an Algerian grab would be pointless. It would give the F.L.N. no basic advantage not already enjoyed. It would turn the Tunisians into enemies. The fact is that the F.L.N. keeps its fellaghas on Tunisian soil sternly disciplined and tucked out of civilian sight.

The danger to Tunisia, rather, will rear up should Algeria ever become independent. Its native population is nearly three times as big as Tunisia's, its area over eight times as big, not counting Algeria's enormous expanse of oil-rich Sahara Desert. An Algeria directed by a victorious, battle-hardened F.L.N. would be an ominous neighbour. Even now there's little love lost between some of the tougher guerrilla generals and Bourguiba.

His brilliance makes them suspicious and uneasy. He can't stomach their primitive, eye-for-an-eye bloodthirstiness. (The Tunisians extracted their own independence from the French mainly by political sharpness; most of them today boast of their prison terms rather than of any fighting in the forests.) Certain Algerians barely conceal a fond desire to dispense with Bourguiba altogether — and also with King Mohammed V of Morocco on their western flank — once they have settled the hash of the French. Exposed to a colossal Algeria under the guidance of men who know less about democracy than about sudden ambushes, tiny Tunisia might wake up one day an Algerian province.

Bourguiba understands this, but any open move to clip the F.L.N.'s wings would only cut his own throat. Tunisia's masses — of the same language, race and religion as the Algerians — have been "sold" so completely on the F.L.N. that they wouldn't tolerate a reversal of policy. Even in Bourguiba's own inner circle, most are bitterly anti-French — and not too cordial to the U.S.

North African Federation

Bourguiba is busy encouraging an embryonic North African federation of Tunisia, Morocco — and Algeria. He figures that the more the semi-bandit Algerian chieftains can be coaxed to come down out of their wild hills and get themselves "civilised" by rubbing shoulders in conferences and committees, the less likely they will be later to try conquering the rest of North Africa instead of cooperating with it.

From the start, Bourguiba showed the daring and dexterity which are his best armament today. born the son of an obscure Army officer on August 3, 1903, Habib at 16 was already thumbing a reckless nose at the French. He wired a furious protest to the Resident General against arrest of a native patriot, and flamboyantly signed it "The Students of Tunisia" — "because they all agree with me," he arrogantly explained to police who tracked its authorship to him. From a French high school in Tunisia, the Lycée Carnot, he went at the age of 19 to Paris, where he studied political sciences, law and revolutionary doctrine. After five years he returned to Tunis in 1927 and began simultaneously to organise a law practice and a resistance movement.

Self-contradiction never bothered him if it advanced what he had come to regard as his "mission." Though inwardly detesting religious excesses, he fanned fanaticism in 1933 by joining with a mob of faithful to drive pro-French Arabs from the mosques and prevent the burial of native "renegades" in holy Moslem ground. In 1934, however, he broke off from the "Old Turbans" of the Destour (Constitution) Party and rallied his "Young Turk" faction into a militant Neo-Destour Party. This group soon became the revolutionary nucleus, with himself as its acknowledged "Supreme Combatant."

Sharing the Miseries

Thereafter, Bourguiba was inside jail as much as out. He never tried to escape, feeling it was spiritually — and politically — right to share the miseries of his people. In fact, he came back from safe exile once, in 1952, after his years of organizational work in Cairo and a successful world propaganda tour, knowing he would be arrested. Sure enough, he was nabbed 14 days after arriving. In all, he served three long intermittent jail stretches, without ever being convicted. Once he was so close to being executed that advance notice of it went to the press — but at the last melodramatic moment he was remanded instead for trial, which he won. He did time in the broiling Sahara, whence he sent political messages from his tent in balls of rice. For two years he lived in absolutely solitary confinement in a cabin on a barren rock atop an island off the Tunisian coast, without electricity or firewood.

The Axis brought his release from wartime imprisonment in Marseilles. Hitler and Mussolini tried to enlist him against the Allies. He thanked them politely in public for their help — but his secret instructions to his followers were to stick with France and the democracies at all costs. He had been sure of three things even in 1942, when France lay defeated, the Nazis seemed about to win the world, and he was still in the lock-up: that Hitlerism would be destroyed; that a revived France would ultimately have to make peace with Tunisia; and that he, Bourguiba, would dictate the terms.

He was vindicated on all three counts. Again a prisoner in September, 1954, when France began negotiating with the government of the Bey of Tunis, it was Bourguiba who chose the Bey's negotiators from afar and it was from him that they took their orders. The French improved his status to house arrest, transferred him closer and closer to Paris in increasingly elegant villas and castles — and even found themselves appealing to him in the end to break a deadlock barring final agreement. He was still under police guard right down to the last foot of the southern French dock where he boarded the steamer "City of Algiers" to go home in May, 1955. But all Tunisia seemed on hand to cheer him when he stepped ashore.

Being a successful rebel seems to require total confidence in oneself and total distrust of all others. "I am the Tunisian Revolution," he used to assure doubting and dejected fellow-prisoners during their darkest days together — and he meant it. He has never been able to tolerate any rival, real or imagined.

Some day, presumably, Tunisia will get the elections and the democratic constitution which Bourguiba and his "Constitution" Party have been preparing for three years. Meanwhile the President, in effect, is the government. There is no Prime Minister — but there is no Congress, either. There isn't even a real Cabinet. "State Secretaries" direct various ministries, under Bourguiba's close surveillance and instructions.

Despite Bourguiba's apparently sincere enthusiasm for democracy in theory, he isn't having any of it in practice, at least not yet. His excuse has been that the crisis with the French over Algeria has delayed internal reforms.

Erratic and limping though the infant Tunisian government may be for lack of programme, experience and trained personnel, it is no exaggeration to say that major achievements to date have been sparked by the lively brain and missionary zeal of the crackling little man from Monastir.

Ivory Sickle and Figurine found in Safadi last autumn. Photo by Wolf

Tools, Weapons Found in Safadi

By M. BEN ADI

JEAN Perrot's seventh excavation season on the banks of the Wadi Beersheba has been the most successful so far, yielding results far beyond expectations. Among the finds are seven ivory objects, copper tools and weapons, a flint mace-head and some very beautiful vessels, all discovered in the world's oldest known underground village now being systematically cleaned out at Safadi.

The season's most important find was a room containing, among others, two very fine undamaged basalt vessels, an ivory sickle over 40 cm. long, an ivory box about 20 cm. long and decorated with dots and floral motifs, and the ivory statuette of a man, nude except for a so-called Libyan sheath. The figurine, about 25 cm. tall, is similar in style to the statuette found at Safadi in 1957.

The French archaeologist believes that the sickle, which indicates the importance which these Negev dwellers of 6,000 years ago attached to agriculture was probably used as a ceremonial object. It is interesting to note that it was found in association with the figurine of the man and the basalt vessels. The implement also bears a striking resemblance to the Egyptian hieroglyph for a sickle.

The copper tools found in Safadi a few weeks ago include the finest ever excavated — an axe and a mace-head, both made with consummate skill and in a state of perfect preservation. The analysis of previously found Safadi tools at the Copper Institute in West Berlin showed, by the way, that the smiths were losing the know-how required by their highly complex casting processes and that Beersheba must have been a great distance away from the original production centre.

Following a Hunch

Three years ago, M. Perrot found at Safadi a building that was 25 metres long and four metres wide and soon identified it as a public hall belonging to the last period of occupation of the site. Reasoning by analogy and on the basis of the experience of previous years which showed that the underground village at Safadi was laid out in a highly consistent and predictable manner, he had a hunch that the earlier periods must also have left some such chamber. He looked for it in the following seasons — and found it last fall, five metres down.

The newly found public hall is ten metres long, three metres wide and three metres high, with an arched roof. Three entrances led to it: a dignified stairwell dug into the earth, a small devious tunnel that might have been reserved for initiation ceremonies and an exit that was blocked with stones.

Inside the hall was a stone table around which a number of stone, copper and ivory artifacts were strewn on the floor. Social or religious gatherings must have been held in the room, and when it no longer served this purpose it was used as a burial chamber.

The skeletons found inside the chamber were doubly mystifying, both because they belonged to two entirely different anthropological types and because these two types differed in the manner in which they were buried. While the individuals of the first type, the long-skulled race familiar to prehistorians from all the excavations in this country, seem to have died a violent death and to have been buried without ceremony, the bones of the individuals of the second type, the broad-skulled Anatolian race of whose appearance in the Middle East the Safadi finds are the first intimation, were carefully collected and neatly piled.

The French archaeologist hopes that the next excavation season, during which what remains of the Safadi village will be entirely "cleaned out," will supply, among others, some answer to this riddle.

Unusual Adaptibility

Summing up the experience of the first seven seasons of work at Wadi Beersheba, M. Perrot feels that the excavations illustrate particularly tellingly the adjustment of a settled people to semi-arid conditions, of which this is one of the earliest examples. The valley of Wadi Sheba, with its average precipitation of 200 mm., appears to have been the southernmost limit of settlement at that time. Even at this spot, these people must have required an unusual measure of adaptability to support themselves with their limited agricultural knowledge.

These discoveries have propelled scientific thought in the direction of the theory that prehistoric cultures followed completely different trends of development in the various natural zones of the Middle East.

Chronologically, M. Perrot believes, the Beersheba culture fits in immediately after the last neolithic culture of Jericho, i.e. Kathleen M. Kenyon's "B" level, the people of which also seem to belong to the same cultural group. This poses a problem for Dr. Kenyon, who placed her "B" level high in the fifth millennium B.C.E., while Perrot is certain that the Beersheba culture cannot possibly be older than the middle of the fourth millennium.

Dr. Kenyon also recognises some connection between her "B" level and the Perrot finds but disagrees about the time interval between them. Although her conclusions are mainly based on radio-carbon tests, M. Perrot remarks that these are not yet reliable enough.

JEAN PERROT

RAINS WOULD RUIN UNIQUE VILLAGE

The finds in Wadi Beersheba, at Tell Abu Matar and Safadi, have attracted worldwide attention both because they are the only known instance of an underground village in archaeology and because of the advanced level of technology and manufacturing which they represent as far back as so early a period, particularly in a semi-arid area.

However, notes M. Perrot, now that his expedition has opened up and cleaned most of the site the first good rain that comes down will ruin this unique landmark and tourist site irreparably.

While the funds to preserve a portion of the 6,000-year-old village may be difficult to get together, adds the French archaeologist, a few hundred pounds would suffice to cover up the trenches temporarily to keep the rooms from falling in under the rain, destroying the site forever.

Personality Profile: Yosef Weitz

KEREN KAYEMET PIONEER

FIFTY years ago, during the hot month of Tammuz, a jolting wagon from Jaffa deposited a newly-arrived immigrant boy of 18 in Rehovot, where some friends from Russia had preceded him. They came to welcome him when the day's work was over, standing around in the small room, for there were not enough crates to sit on. He asked to begin work next morning and was offered the choice between the cool wine caves and the vineyard, where picking had just started. Eager to fulfil his dream of working his country's soil, Yosef Weitz chose the vineyard, although it was not easy to keep up with the Arab workers or to withstand the heat, thirst and aching limbs.

Yosef Weitz, who likes to write and is proud of the row of his own works on his library shelf, can make the past come alive with his descriptions. He describes Brumel, the Volhynia village of his youth in loving, minute detail — the houses, the gardens, the river in which the children went bathing, the way the river ice was stored in a pit for the summer or eggs were packed for market.

The boy was as much at home in the dense forest as in the *Yeshiva* and the synagogue. His father and his uncles were timber merchants and overseers in the woods of Gentile landowners. Contact with the Gentiles, however, was peripheral and on a business basis. In Yosef Weitz's descriptions we perceive them in the background only, across an invisible fence, as it were. When church bells pealed the Jewish children were frightened and when religious processions wended their way through the village street they remained indoors.

Zionism thrived in this environment. The youngsters formed a Hebrew-speaking club, and after a spell at an Odessa secondary school Yosef Weitz started out on his way to Palestine.

His triumph at mastering the art of wielding the *turiyot* was short-lived. The dead season set in, and with it despair among the unemployed Jewish workers. Weitz writes about Rehovot discussions at which A. D. Gordon took part, about his first vague plans of going to far-away Galilee, about his trek on foot, together with a friend, to Yavniel. These were days when communications were practically non-existent, when there were no labour exchanges to turn to, when the wandering workers found refuge in the schoolhouse during the vacation, when a piece of bread and a few olives were difficult to come by.

After jobs in Hadera and Petah Tikva, Weitz settled down at Ein Ganim, the forerunner of later moshavim, where he put up his own house. During World War One he worked in Sejera, helped Galilee settlements. Then, in 1918, Dr. Akiva Ettinger, one of the directors of the Jewish National Fund, invited him to take part in its work. The idea appealed to Weitz, who had grown up amidst the forests and already then felt that bringing back their ancient glory was a worthy task.

When, in 1932, Weitz took over from Ettinger, the J.N.F. had no land acquisition department, for land purchases were the domain of the Palestine Land Development Company under Yehoshua Hankin. Realizing to what extent the purchases could set the pattern of Jewish settlement, Weitz fought a fierce struggle to incorporate this function into the J.N.F.'s authority, and won it after winning over Ussishkin.

Planning the purchase to be made with the Fund's limited resources was his next concern. Land buying, which became difficult during the disturbances of 1936-39 and doubly so after the Land Transfer Regulations of 1940, was intended to frustrate the partition plan that hid behind the Regulations, as well as to provide land for new settlements. Weitz sought out land in the hills in Galilee, near Jerusalem and in the Negev, where Jewish settlement in the forties marked the decisive stage of the process that ultimately carved out the State of Israel.

Work Not Finished

With the mass flight of the Arabs during the War of Liberation and the simultaneous passing of millions of dunams of public lands into the hands of the State, there was no longer need to acquire land dunam after dunam. Many people thought that the work of the J.N.F. was finished; but Weitz thought differently. He submitted a plan whereby the twin Zionist funds would continue Israel's development — the J.N.F., agricultural settlement and the Keren Hayesod, urban and industrial growth. When this idea was rejected, he prepared a new scheme, under which at least afforestation and land reclamation would remain the J.N.F.'s domain. He went to Europe, to North Africa and South America to find out what the Keren Hakayemet meant for the Zionist cause and came back with glowing reports of the goodwill the J.N.F. had created in 50 years, stressing the link the Blue Box formed between Israel and the Diaspora. A committee was set up to suggest a division of functions between the State and the J.N.F. It's recommendations, now approved by the Government and the Zionist Executive, did not give Weitz everything he wanted but still left him a goodly kingdom. The J.N.F. remains in charge of reclamation and afforestation.

The man behind the projects to settle and reclaim the hill regions, Weitz became interested in this question as early as 1921, when he moved to Jerusalem and saw that the hills, which had been the backbone of Israelite and Jewish life in this country throughout history, had been reduced to "bare skeletons without flesh or blood." He started roaming the hills, spent months in Arab villages around Hebron and Nablus, learned as much as he could from his Arab friends. He is sure that we can find a way to cultivate olives and figs as they do, without irrigation, and that tomatoes too can be grown in the same way. "Two-thirds of the country are hills," he says, "the hills are of supreme importance for our defence, our health and our economy. They were cultivated in Biblical times. We must learn how to live in them and by them."

At the 20th anniversary of Hanita, the outpost hill settlement on the Lebanese border, Weitz pointed out that these settlements were founded with a double object: defence and economic stability. The former has proved itself; the latter remains elusive. Weitz blames this state of affairs on our craze for mechanization and insists that there is a special way of life for the hill regions. Set on proving this thesis in the Adullam region, he is undaunted by previous hill settlement failures in Galilee or by the opposition of many of our agricultural experts.

Weitz, whose latest book is dedicated to his children and grandchildren — "that the chain be continued" — succeeded in drawing his sons into his work. There were three, Yehiam, who fell in 1940, Ra'nan, who heads the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department today, and Sharon, in charge of the J.N.F.'s Forestry Department. Charged with helping his sons carve out positions for themselves, Yosef Weitz indignantly denies that they made their way as sons of their father: "I always say to my wife we should have had more sons. More could have been done in this country and for it if there had been six of them."

Tall and vigorous, Yosef Weitz remains full of energy and fire. Looking back with deep satisfaction on 50 years' work in this country and for it, tracing his way from the vineyards of Rehovot to his present domain of hills, forests and villages in Galilee, Judaea and the Negev, he is full of plans for the future, plans for afforestation and land reclamation and, last but not least, for more writings.

GERDA LUFT

ACE PILOTS—MADE IN ISRAEL

By PAUL KOHN

THE score stands 13:0. Since 1955, when Egyptian intruders of Israel air space first left two British-made Vampire jets behind in the region of Ashkelon, Israel fighter pilots have shot down a baker's dozen Egyptian jets for the loss of none of our own. This figure includes the few Sinai campaign dogfights where the Egyptians managed to put in an appearance in the air, and the most recent success over the Negev two weeks ago, when our Mystères chalked up a MIG 17.

Our pilots' confidence is not shaken by the fact that the air forces of the Arab states well outnumber Israel's or that the U.A.R. has superior MIG-17's (and possibly MIG-19's too) and Ilyushin 28 bombers. Theoretically these aircraft are better-armed, can fly faster and higher than Israel's French-made Mystère IV and heftier Vautour.

The pilots who blasted the Egyptian MIG's in the past and those who will be "up there" in the future (if the U.A.R. air force cares to try its luck again) were and will all be "Ma'is in Israel."

At a visit this week to an Israel flying school we saw to some extent how these aces of the 40,000-foot troposphere are produced. The chubby-faced schoolboy at the corner house who hardly looked safe on his bike or the kibbutznik who felt mighty proud as "tractorist" may with an investment of several hundred thousand Israel pounds per man, turn out to be the most daring jet fighter pilots in a couple of years. All the boys at the Israel Flying School are volunteers. They sign for several years' air force service as pilots, to start after they get their wings. The IAF demands these years of the young man's life because it cannot consider a man who has received his wings after his training to be a battle-ready jet pilot.

A check is kept on each lad from the moment he enters the gate of the Flying School. He passes physical, aptitude and I.Q. tests and must show an initial good knowledge of mathematics and physics. The first stage on the long road to the wings is the ITW (Initial Training Wing) course of several months, during which the boys do not so much as sit in a cockpit. The express purpose of this course is quickly to turn the adolescent into a man. With school education in Israel placing comparatively little stress on discipline, the entirely strange spit-and-polish and precision training of this school tends to knock casual sabras off balance, the chief instructor explained. The course is tough and intended to build up physical stamina and courage. Infantry-style field exercises, route marches and parachute jumping are all part of the course. It also moulds individualists into one team, "and here they quickly forget that they were Iraqis or Yemenites, city boys or kibbutzniks" the chief instructor said. In class, at the equipment stores, playing snooker in the canteen, or climbing the "Omega" for parachuting, the cadets are watched closely for personality, capability and intelligence. The percentage weeded out is not small.

Student pilot's view of the landscape. Photo by Hirshbein

The school's commander and the chief instructor, veterans of the IAF since its pre-State Palmach Avir and Aviron days, when it cost £50 to train a pilot, are looking for boys with self-confidence, emotional stability, aggressiveness in the military sense, keenness, leadership and will-power.

As a result it has been found that *sabras* are best for pilots. Moshav and kibbutz farmers have proved particularly good material. The agricultural settlements have supplied proportionally far more pilots to the IAF than the cities, with Jerusalem and Tel Aviv lagging.

During the crucial ITW course, each cadet is summoned for frequent "personal talks" with his commander, at which he is told his mistakes, his progress, and what to correct.

The next stage is the Primary Flying School, where the boys learn to fly. Basic exercises are in Stearman bi-plane trainers, followed by the more complicated Harvards, before transferring to jet training in Meteors.

With the forthcoming introduction of the Fougas Magister jet trainers the whole IAF training schedules will have to be revised and piston-plane training will be almost entirely eliminated.

Hand in hand with flying, the cadets pass courses in 16 "ground subjects," including aerodynamics, navigation, meteorology, radio, plane structure and spotting, armaments and the many details of emergency action right down to how to blow up a dinghy and open a tin of "emergency water ration."

Shortest in the World

The Israel pilots' course, probably the shortest in the world, includes few frills. It does include study of English, with French and Arabic optional. A development now considered necessary is instruction in manners, including how to ask a girl to dance and which wines to order when.

Discipline, smartness, orderliness and punctuality are an integral part of this school. Cadets salute every officer. Visitors may come only on one day each week; leaves are regulated. During the course cadets are not allowed either to marry or to ride motorbikes or scooters: marriage may distract students and bring requests for extra leave and a scooter accident may land a cadet in hospital for a few weeks.

The cadets live four to a room, which also houses a table, chairs, cupboards, bed lamps, and in most cases radios brought by the cadets themselves. The cadets have their own dining room and club.

It is a red-letter day when the young graduates receive their wings and the rank of Segen-Mishne (second lieutenant). But actually it is only the first milestone in the pilot's career. It is only after he is sent to his unit that he learns battle tactics and operational dash, which vary with each squadron.

Israel now trains all her own pilots, but occasionally instructors are sent for courses abroad in order to keep abreast of the most up-to-date international standards in development and instruction methods. At these cosmopolitan schools, they have met the top flyers of Western European, Commonwealth and Arab countries. Invariably, the Israel boys have proved to be above average, often completing courses with distinction and sometimes winning the top awards. Three times Israel pilots have won the coveted Clerckson Trophy for aerobatics.

Keeping Animals Healthy

By MARTHA HELLWIG

ONE of the strongest ties by which a farmer becomes attached to his way of life is his contact with farm animals, and deeper understanding of animal husbandry is essential for it. In this respect among many others, the veterinary's work assumes particular significance in Israel.

Ninety-five per cent of this country's cattle, work animals and sheep are covered by insurance policies issued by Hehaklait, the Mutual Insurance Veterinary Organization whose 55 veterinaries cover the country. In Natanya we met one of them, Dr. Shim Vared, the district's Liverpool-born Chief Veterinary. He came to this country in 1950, a year after qualifying as a veterinary at the Veterinary Medicine Faculty of his home city. He is married now and has two children.

Most of the veterinary's work consists of fertility treatment, tick fevers, parturitions and udder infections, as well as surgical operations of all kinds. The work is organized on the basis of regular weekly visits supplemented by urgent calls — often at night — which are telephoned to the vet's residence and usually received by his chief assistant, viz. his spouse. Since Hehaklait is an insurance cooperative, fees are based not on the number of calls or the drugs used but on premiums per animal.

The nature of the work depends on the settlement's maturity. New farmers not only have to learn how to take care of animals but may also be inexperienced with other aspects of their farm work. One example of how this affects livestock is cattle poisoned by fodder dusted with toxic substances.

Dr. Varod injects a new-born calf.

Lectures and films are an important part of the vet's work in such villages, although Dr. Varod points out that more experienced settlements could do with more lectures too. Cooperation with the village's agricultural instructor is also essential. Although much remains to be done, some new moshavim that received their animals only recently not only show excellent yields by now, but display high standards in the care and treatment of their animals.

Further variations in the veterinary's work depend on the nature of his district. Dr. Varod's territory, which specialises in citrus growing, has fewer animals per settlement — and these are largely work animals — resulting in a higher number of villages per veterinary. On the whole, however, Dr. Varod notes several ways in which all work in Israel differs from work in England. One problem is that farming being more intensive, cows are fed more intensively to produce higher yields and the proportion of artificial feed is higher. Another is a lower standard of experience on the part of farmers; and another is the insurance system, which suits the villagers better but often places a greater burden on the veterinary.

Treatment, of course, is only one aspect of animal medicine. The control of contagious diseases, such as tuberculosis, is supervised by the Government's Veterinary Services, which also provide preventive vaccination. Diagnostic work is done by the Government's Veterinary Institute at Beit Dagon, now carrying on important research on rabies and foot-and-mouth disease. Dr. Varod feels there is an urgent need for a central animal hospital where refresher courses for veterinaries could also be given. It could eventually become, together with the Institute, the core of a Veterinary Faculty at the University.

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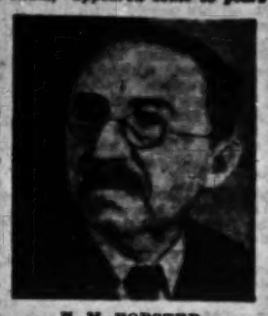
E.M. FORSTER AT 80

E.M. FORSTER, one of the last survivors of the once-powerful "Bloomsbury Group" (which included the writers Lytton Strachey, Leonard and Virginia Woolf, the economist John Maynard Keynes, art critics Roger Fry and Clive Bell, the painter Duncan Grant, et al.) and which dominated English intellectual life during the years succeeding the First World War, was 80 yesterday. Forster is held in particular affection by the generations of English writers who have followed him, though his last novel, "Passage to India," appeared some 35 years ago (he has said that he started others but they "fizzled out"). Together with "Howard's End" and his three other novels, ("The Longest Journey," "Where Angels Fear to Tread," "A Room with a View") his books are still widely read and are all in print. There is a standard edition at 7s. 6d. published by Edward Arnold, as well as paperback editions. The books he has published in the fifties have been non-fictional: "Two Cheers for Democracy" (essays), "The Hill of Devi" (giving the background to "Passage to India") and last year, "Marianne Thornton," a charming account of a nineteenth century ancestress of his. (Lionel Trilling has written a fine short study of his work in the New Directions "Makers of Modern Literature Series"). As a novelist Forster is a profound moralist, and politically he is a liberal, and an anti-imperialist. Philip Toynbee discusses with him some aspects of life and letters today. (Ed.)



E. M. FORSTER

Just after the war, Forster moved into King's College, Cambridge, from Abinger, the family house, where he had lived for most of his life. He is not a don, and the college was paying an exceptional honour to one of the most exceptional of its former undergraduates. The atmosphere of family piety remains, and there are portraits and sketches of his ancestors on the walls of his large and comfortable room. Though his position is unique he is very much a member of the college, usually dines in hall, and continues to meet successive generations of undergraduates. He is a notoriously diffident man, but a sociable one who enjoys conversation. I hope that he enjoyed this one as much as I did.

★ ★ ★

Toynbee: I'm afraid you will probably find my questions rather simple-minded, but perhaps those are the kind which get the most interesting results. So far as the novel is concerned "Dr. Zhivago" is obviously the most topical at issue. I wonder what you think of it?

Forster: The first thing I have to say is that I managed to read it in Italy before the fuss started, so I feel rather detached about it. I think it foolish to compare it with Tolstoy; it quite lacks the solidity of "War and Peace." I don't think Pasternak is really very interested in people. The book seems to me to be most notable for its epic quality. The political argument is quite incidental, and I don't at all feel that this was his main objective.

Toynbee: Do you think one gets the impression from the book that Pasternak has been isolated from the main development of the novel in the West? I believe, for example, that he has never read Proust*.

Forster: I don't think that's very important, do you? As a matter of fact, the only time I met Pasternak was in the West, in France some time during the thirties. He was very charming and very amusing. I remember that he read a comic Russian poem and everyone who understood Russian laughed a lot. When it was translated into English for us we laughed . . . a little.

You do get a wonderful sense of time and space in the book, and that is rare in our modern novels. Except for the inadequacy of the characters it is a splendid book.

Toynbee: Have you read "Lolita?"

Forster: No, but I have heard very well of it. It sounds the sort of book that I would like, and I hope there isn't going to be any difficulty about its publication here.

Toynbee: What about the modern English novel? Have you any particular feelings about the way things are going? And is there, perhaps, some modern novel which you have particularly admired and which has seemed to you to be unfairly neglected?

Forster: I'd have to think about that. I was going to say William Golding**, but I don't really think he has been neglected. The chief reason why I like him so much is that he obviously enjoys writing. My main criticism of modern novels is that people don't seem to enjoy the writing.

Toynbee: Isn't that partly due to a sort of deliberate carelessness about writing and style?

Forster: When it's deliberate it's all right, but the more considerable danger is that they simply don't care. The fact is that I don't read novels a great deal nowadays, but I mean to read more next year. The older I get the more I find myself reading history and biography.

Toynbee: So do I, but I think in this discussion we must both try to stick to the novel. I wonder if you have read J.D. Salinger's "The Catcher in the Rye," which is one of the modern novels I most admire?

Forster: Yes, I like it a lot, and I very much liked his story: "For Esmé with Love and Squalor."

Toynbee: One of the things that interested me when I was in America was to find that "The Catcher in the Rye" has now become University reading in the English schools.

Forster: I'm very glad to hear it.

Toynbee: Do you feel, though, that that sort of demotic argot can only play a limited function? That it can be done once but perhaps not again?

Forster: No. I don't see why that should be so. Demotic speech is a method which could be used almost indefinitely. I should have thought Cavafis showed this in his Greek poems. It seems to me that there is no limit to the different kinds of language which a novelist may use, but he has got to be conscious of what he is doing and he has got to enjoy doing it.

Toynbee: My chief feeling, I think, is that so many modern novelists lack an individual tone of voice.

Forster: Yes, I think that may be another way of saying the same thing. There is, of course, a classical method which deliberately excludes the individual tone of voice. I'm thinking of Racine. But I don't think this has ever been used, or even aimed at, by English novelists. My goodness, the things I haven't read, when I come to think of it. I'm in the middle of reading Diderot just now—*Le Neveu de Rameau.*

Toynbee: I found it extremely difficult to understand.

Forster: And so did I. One really ought to find out more about the whole period.

Toynbee: Do you feel any particular gloom about the future of the novel?

Forster: I don't really feel very happy about it. I don't think the social situation is suitable. I think there's a better future for poetry than for fiction.

Toynbee: Is that because fiction has traditionally depended on a fixed class structure?

Forster: Yes. And to get back to "Dr. Zhivago," what makes it a fine novel is the poetry in it rather than the traditional fictional qualities. Fortunately though, it has enough of these for the general public to put up with the presence of poetry.

Toynbee: Talking of social influences, do you think that the atmosphere of nuclear terror has a perceptible and oppressive influence on modern writers?

Forster: Yes I do, but I think it is more the concern of the poet than of the novelist. The catastrophe which threatens us is so gigantic that I think it can only be dealt with in poetical terms. We live in this threatened world and seem to be continually teasing it to destroy us. The theme is so tragic that I think only a poet could do it justice.

Toynbee: Apart from that, don't you think that we are also oppressed by the comparatively new awareness of our luxury position in the world? It has only recently occurred to us that English people, of all classes, are fantastically well off in comparison with the majority of the world's inhabitants.

Forster: Yes, though one would expect this to be felt even more strongly in America. As for Russia, perhaps they will be feeling it, too, in a few years. But I must admit that I cannot worry very much about this myself, can you? The universe is so fantastic and uncertain that I find I'm very thankful for having that coal fire in the grate. I don't feel any remorse about it. All my comforts may be taken away at any moment, but while they last I am delighted to enjoy them.

Toynbee: Which leads on, in an indirect sort of way, to another question. Would you say that your religious, or rather your irreligious, views, have altered in any way at all during the course of your life?

Forster: I don't think so. I think they've remained pretty steady since I was a young man. As a matter of fact my absence of religious views developed rather slowly, but since the age of 24 I've had more or less the same attitude. What I do see more clearly than I did is that reason cannot solve everything, but I want it to solve as many things as it can. Also I'm more conscious of my own smallness and the smallness of this planet; but I don't find that this bothers me much, do you?

Toynbee: No, I don't think so. But when you talk of reason your novels have often been interpreted as a defence of the heart against the potential arrogance of the mind.

Forster: Yes, and I think this is a legitimate interpretation.

Toynbee: Would you say, then, that reason uncontrolled by the emotions can be a real danger to us? There are some trends in modern philosophy which might seem to be leading in that direction.

Forster: I don't think there is any real danger there. I think the people you are thinking of are very well aware of the value of the heart.

Toynbee: Yes, so do I. It was rather a hypothetical question.

Forster: So far as I can judge there aren't many Cambridge undergraduates reading philosophy these days. When I went over to Oxford the other day I was amazed to find such enthusiasm for the subject. And I was still more amazed to find the young men so enthusiastic about G.E. Moore. After I'd given a talk to one of their societies, several undergraduates got up and quoted from Moore.

Toynbee: I think my own philosopher friends have always regarded him as one of the grand old men.

Forster: But I hadn't expected to find this in the young. People say, you know, that I have been influenced by Moore, but the fact is that I've never read him. For that matter, I've really never read any philosophy at all. I knew Moore a little, and liked him a lot. I used to go to see him quite often just before his death recently.

Toynbee: Now is there anything else that you'd particularly like to say which I haven't succeeded in getting out of you?

Forster: Well, one thing perhaps, which I hope that I've implied already. I don't feel in the least hostile to younger people, or bothered about them. I don't understand them, but when I was young people didn't understand me. It's a perfectly natural process.

Toynbee: And I imagine that the sort of social change which is proclaimed by several younger novelists and which must be very much in evidence here at Cambridge is something that you rather welcome?

Forster: Yes. The diminishing proportion of public schoolboys up here seems to be a good thing.

Toynbee: Talking of that, if you had a son of the right age do you think you would send him to a grammar school rather than a public school?

Forster: Yes, I would.

Toynbee: Have you retained the hostility to the public school system which you showed in "The Longest Journey?"

Forster: I suppose I have. But this is rather unfair because I don't really know anything about modern public schools, and I often find I cannot tell what sort of background these young men have come from. There's one last thing I'd like to say, and that is how much I'm impressed by the way music is listened to and understood nowadays. After musical appreciation I think the visual arts are having the best time. Literature is the aesthetic activity which is suffering the most. (Copyright)

* In an interview in 1958 Pasternak said he was just reading Proust. (Ed. note).

** Author of "Lord of the Flies" (Faber Paperback), "Pincher Martin," etc. (Ed.)

Lion Feuchtwanger

WITH two groups of slightly older and slightly younger men, Lion Feuchtwanger belonged to a remarkable generation of German-Jewish writers. They had little in common beyond their Jewish blood and German background, and cannot be regarded as a literary school. But the fact that no literary history of the last 40 years could be written without naming — listed at random, just as they come to mind — Wassermann and Schnitzler Franz Werfel and Arnold Zweig, Hugo von Hoffmannsthal and Egon Zweig, Franz Kafka and Max Brod, Lion Feuchtwanger and Max Zweig, speaks volumes for the creative power and talent of that comparatively small group of people, less than a million souls, who had their homes in the German lands of Central Europe.

Lion Feuchtwanger, the son of an eminent family which had for many generations lived in South Germany, was one of nine brothers and sisters and countless cousins, and the clan held together as only this type of Jewish family can. Martin, a younger brother who was a journalist and publisher, has told in an interesting little book published in Tel Aviv (*Ebenbilder Gottes*) how his famous brother, who had long lived abroad, was on the point of having a tale of Nazi horrors published by the Querido publishing house in Amsterdam, when he, Martin, still trapped in Germany, got a letter from a competitor, Oppermann (Martin was then a most successful publisher) telling him that Lion's book bore the title "The Brothers Oppermann," which was "a good German name, never a Jewish one," and if Lion did not alter this, Martin would never leave Germany alive. The book was printed though not bound, and the publishers, to their honour be it told, when implored by Lion altered every reference to the family, to Oppenheim.

Psychological Insights

Lion Feuchtwanger studied history in Munich and Berlin, and his best books, indeed most of them (and he was a prolific writer) are

LION FEUCHTWANGER

historic novels, in which he applies modern scholarship and psychological insight to the bare bones of history. He became famous in 1925 with "Jew Süss," the tragic story of a court-Jew in Stuttgart who was hanged after a brilliant career. The book was translated into most European languages and sold 2.5 million copies. It is a vivid picture of eighteenth century life at a small German court, with its colourful characters, German aristocrats and Jewish men of business, and together with "The Ugly Duchess" (the story of an unfortunate Austrian princess) and the trilogy about Josephus, "The Jewish War," is a wonderful achievement. Feuchtwanger once said that his aim was to show that Jews in the end, however great their power and position, always found their way back to Jewishness, which to him meant the world of the spirit.

Unlike the majority of his German-Jewish contemporaries, Feuchtwanger was always alive to his Jewish identity, even though he did not find his way to Israel, for which he had great affection and admiration.

The advent of Hitler luckily found him abroad, from where he strongly denounced the German butchers, and he took great satisfaction in the fact that (together with Albert Einstein, of all men!) he was the main target of Goebbels' savage onslaughts. Apart from the book mentioned above, he also wrote "Paris Gazette," 1940, depicting the life of the refugees in France. He settled at last in Los Angeles, which he loved dearly, as he did that ideal America which for almost 200 years had been the symbol of freedom to most left-of-centre Germans.

Feuchtwanger was a true citizen of the world, an upright man and writer, a master of the world and in his best time a painter of historical backgrounds and re-creator of historical characters of superb skill. Some of his books will surely live.

PAULA ARNOLD

DUTCH FORTNIGHTLY

The December issue of the Dutch fortnightly "Internationale Spectator," is devoted entirely to Israel. It contains three essays, one by Dr. Charles Boasson, of Jerusalem, on "National Consciousness in Israel during the State's First Ten Years," another by Mr. Menachem Bolle, likewise of Jerusalem and today temporarily back in Holland on "Education in Israel;" and the third by Mr. W.N. Bax, the Secretary of the Netherland-Israel Chamber of Commerce in Amsterdam, on "Israel's Economy and its Economic Relations with Holland." The 'Internationale Spectator' is devoted to foreign policy and is published by the Netherlands Society for International Affairs, an independent, non-political institution, established in 1918.

MURIEL BENTWICH-MOCHENSON: Tentura (gouache). From her Exhibition at Chagall House, Haifa.

Winners & Losers

THE non-award of the Bialik Prize for fiction last week "because no work was considered good enough" has turned into the literary scandal of the season, and has been widely discussed in the Hebrew press. The prize was generally expected to be awarded to S. Yizhar for his long two-volume novel "Days of Ziklag," an account of a group of soldiers in the War of Independence. Professor Simon Halkin, the distinguished poet and critic and head of the Hebrew Literature Department of the Hebrew University, was indeed in favour of awarding the prize to Yizhar, but the two other judges, Mr. A. Kariv and Mr. J. Twersky, both writers, outvoted him and there was no agreement on anyone else.

S. YIZHAR

Prof. Halkin has announced that he will never again act as judge for a Hebrew literary award. The reasons given by the anti-Yizhar judges for their opposition included the comment that Yizhar had given a false and unfavourable picture of Israel's heroes, and that "Scrolls of Fire" was a far better book. ("Scrolls of Fire" is a posthumous collection of the juvenilia of soldiers who fell in the war. It has considerable sentimental and historical — but limited literary — interest.)

Yizhar's novel has serious faults, but his generation of Hebrew writers (he is 40 this year) has little to show that can compare with it in scope or degree of achievement. The chief faults are weakness of characterization and over-extension, the book being at least twice as long as its material permits; in addition, it is chiefly presented through the stream-of-consciousness technique, which cannot carry such an extended narrative burden without greater variety. And yet the book is a serious and often profound treatment of its subject, full of truth and insights about the men of Yizhar's generation. But the novel's chief claim to distinction is its style: Yizhar has created a rich and flexible Hebrew prose, full of colloquial vigour but suited to every need, which can and will be exploited by the Hebrew writers who follow him.

While a Hebrew novelist who imitates the great but unique Hebrew styles of Agnon or of Hazaz is liable to make a fool of himself, Yizhar's prose (akin in a way to Faulkner's in English but indigenously Hebrew) opens a hundred gates to those who have eyes to read, and above all ears to hear.

The non-award of the prize may perhaps be seen as a distinction in itself: the foothills complain that the mountain blocks the sun.

M.M.

Life and Letters

Bertrand Russell Now

The January issue of "Encounter" is an exceptionally good one. The featured piece is Bertrand Russell's "My Present View of the World," written with all his customary clarity. Insofar as one can put one's finger on the core of so complex and perfectly expounded an article, "I may illustrate how I differ from most philosophers by quoting the title of an article by Mr. H. Hudson in Mind of April 1956, His article is entitled 'Why we cannot witness or observe what goes on inside our heads'." What I maintain is that we can witness or observe what goes on in our heads, and that we cannot witness or observe anything else at all."

After emphasizing the importance of memory as the distinguishing characteristic of a living percipient (as opposed to an inanimate one like a photographic plate) and defining a "mind" as a collection of events connected with each other by memory-chains backwards and forwards, Russell continues: "There are three key points in the above theory. The first is that the entities that occur in mathematical physics are not part of the stuff of the world, but are constructions composed of events and taken as units for the convenience of the mathematician. The second is that the whole of what we perceive without inference belongs to our private world. In this respect, I agree with Berkeley. The starry heaven that we know in visual sensation is in side us. The external starry heaven that we believe in is inferred. The third point is that the causal lines which enable us to be aware of a diversity of objects, though there are some such lines everywhere, are apt to peter out like rivers in the sand. That is why we do not at all times perceive everything."

There is also a separate section of the article giving an exact and detailed account of Russell's philosophical relation to Ludwig Wittgenstein.

Félicien Marceau

We have acquired the following information on Félicien Marceau, the Belgian writer, whose play "The Egg" was banned by the censor here upon the completion if its successful Habimah run, and whose new play, "La Bonne Soupe" (approximately: Rolling in Dough) is one of the latest Paris hits. Marceau's real name is Carette, and during the German occupation of Belgium he contributed to "Le Soir" and was editorial secretary of "Vrai." When the war ended he fled from Belgium and was sentenced in absentia to five years' imprisonment for collaboration, but later he served 2½ years of this term, after which he was released. In Belgium he comes under legal article 123, according to which publications and appearances of collaborators are prohibited.

Dropping a Yod

A news item appearing this week about a man who was acquitted of the charge of draft evasion because the letter yod (=i) had been omitted from the name of his town (Yehuda instead of Yehudia), brings to mind the long narrative poem of the Hebrew poet Yehuda Leib Gordon (1830-1892). It is called **Ketze shel Yod** (Jot and Tittle), and tells the sad story of A Jewish woman, her lowly status in Jewish religious law, and her melancholy fate, when, finally obtaining a divorce from her husband, a stubborn rabbi discovers that in the bill of divorcement the name of Hillel the Sage is spelled without a yod while some rabbinical authorities hold that it should be spelled with a yod. Against the vote of his two dayanim the rabbi maintains that the divorce is not valid, and the poor woman is condemned to remain an aguna (i.e. "chained" to her husband). The poem is one of the landmarks of the Haskalah (Enlightenment) Movement.

There is a story about Y.L. Gordon which tells of a visit by him to Berlin, where he paid his respects to Leopold Zunz, the pioneer of Hebrew literary history, who was very old and prone to absent-mindedness. "So you are a Hebrew poet, Mr. Gordon," he said to his visitor, going on to ask: "Tell me please, when did you live?"

Rivarol Prize

The 1959 "Rivarol" Prize for a literary work written in French by a foreign author will be awarded in March 1959. The prize is offered for a work or collection of works, either already published or in manuscript form, in one of the following categories: novel, drama, criticism, essay or poetry.

The prize, amounting to 100,000 French francs will be awarded by a jury consisting of Emile Henriot, Gabriel Marcel, François Mauriac, Jean Paulhan, Jules Romains, Daniel Rops, Jean Schlumberger, Jules Supervielle and Henry Troyat. Entries should be submitted before January 31, 1959, to the Secrétariat de Prix Rivarol, 21 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e. Ed.

JEWISH CONSCIOUSNESS

HAKUZARI HASHENI HOO MATEH DAN (The Second Kuzari), by Rabbi David Nieto with an introduction by Rabbi J. L. Maimon and Biography of the author by Dr. Cecil Roth, published by Mossad Harav Kook, Jerusalem 1958, 275 pp.

A BOOK on the vexed "Jewish Consciousness" question written over 200 years ago by the then Chief Rabbi of the London Sephardic Community has here been reprinted by the Rav Kook Foundation. In five chapters subdivided into "Arguments" which are prefaced by accounts of their contents, David Nieto attempted to prove the truth of the Oral Law as the only correct and legitimate interpretation of the Written Law. Using the dialogue form as his mode of reasoning, he follows the example of Yehuda Halevi's "Kuzari." While the latter tried to develop the conversion of the Gentile King of the Kuzaris to the true faith, Nieto aims at clarifying to the estranged Jew the eternal values and cardinal principles of Judaism proper and the deviating lines between our faith and other religions. Both the contents and the style of the book have a definite topical appeal.

BEINVILE HATODAAH HAYEHUDITH (In the paths of Jewish Consciousness) by Dr. M. Z. Solah, published by "Niv" Tel Aviv, 1958, 188 pp.

IN his latest book Dr. Solah has again excelled himself by the comprehensiveness and depth of his exposition. "Jewish Consciousness" is neither a magic catchword nor a political slogan in his eyes. Jewish education in our country will not change the character of the cultural morass into which we have landed unless we change our style of life and learn how to reconnect it with our cultural past. On such premises the author treats (mainly in the chapters on "religious consciousness," "practical consciousness" and "speculative consciousness") such problems as religion and faith, essence of prayer, the nature of sin, and also Jewish science, the influence of philosophical thought on Jewish thought, Nature and Miracle, and other fundamentals. ALL

UTOPIA AND AFTER

UTOPIANS AT BAY. By Horace M. Kallen. Theodor Herzl Foundation, New York, 1958. 303 pp. $4.00.

By Carl Levine

HORACE Kallen, Professor of Social Philosophy at the New School for Social Research in New York, is certainly not the first American writer to tangle with the ethical problems posed by the age-old conflict between principle and practice. Henry James, for example, had an avid lifelong interest in the clash between the moral system into which his American characters had been born, and the hard reality before which that moral system had to give way. Many of America's political dilemmas, to paraphrase Myrdal's title of his study of the American Negro, have revolved around precisely such conflicts.

"Utopians at Bay," the product of Mr. Kallen's recent study trip here, examines some aspects of the contrast between ideals and realities in Israel. Mr. Kallen, of course, is no stranger to Israel or to Zionism. He has long been active in the American Jewish community and was closely associated with Louis D. Brandeis and Julian W. Mack in various phases of the cooperative and the Zionist movements.

Ever since his early experiences in settlement houses in the slums of Boston, Kallen has been concerned with the problems of adjustment of minorities to dominant-group cultures. A scholarly and sceptical "realist," Kallen has always tried to fit his practical experience into the general framework of a concept of aesthetic pragmatism. One of the younger associates of William James and John Dewey, he applies his pluralistic philosophy of individualism to the problems of religion, culture, and education.

Discrepancies

Kallen's latest book analyzes, in terms of what he calls the country's "Israelization," the discrepancies between dream and fulfilment in such fields as immigration, acculturation of newcomers, adjustment of Arab and Druse minorities, the army, religion, labour, education, etc., etc. In these areas Israel's bright hopes of social and personal redemption are viewed in the sobering light of the forces, both within and without, which threaten the State's existence.

Given Kallen's background and concerns, his fatherly approach — frequently one of pained love — towards his subject, "Utopians at Bay," is a curiously unsatisfactory book. There is a vagueness and uncertainty about his field of vision, a lack of focus that leaves the reader a bit bleary-eyed, not quite sure what exactly Kallen is looking at, what exactly his intention is. Too many of his reminiscences, his excursions into details of Biblical history, elementary linguistics, etc., lack sharpness and point.

Partly this is the result of the author's turgid and bewildering prose, which is filled with sociological jargon and is graceless in the extreme — a jungle of words through which the reader has doggedly to hack his way to Kallen's ideas. For example, speaking of Israel's older settlers and their shock of surprise at the very different attitudes of their sabra children he comments:

"The progenitors know, however, that there must be an ongoing recurrence to support and conform the innovations. They believe, yearningly that the configuration of their faith and works is the authentic gradient on which Medinat Israel's future should proceed and upon which all diversities now and all diversification to come be reformed or reform themselves."

When he forgets that he is the Professor of Social Philosophy he lapses into lucidity. It is indeed a pity so much of the book is unreadable, for what Mr. Kallen has on his mind desperately needs saying.

At first glance the author's systematic enumeration of the various categories of Jews seems like a satirical one, a take-off on pretentious Zionist rhetoric. Linnaeus-fashion he classifies present-day Jewry and arrives at the following taxonomy: Jews are "Undispersed and Ungathered, Dispersed and Ungathered, Undispersed and Ingathered, Dispersed and Ingathered, Dispersed, Undispersed and Ungatherable, and in addition there are the Strangers and Aliens gatherable and ungatherable."

Uncommon, Complex

But Mr. Kallen is not being ironic at all. Solemnly he proceeds down the line, describing each species according to its kind, concluding characteristically that "the multitudinous statistics and conceptualizations I have read confirm the impression that here is a pluralistic society whose togetherness is postulated on a common past which isn't common, on a simple faith which isn't simple, and on ethnic unity which is conspicuously multiple."

Though the book's main concern is with Israel's idealists "at bay," we are not altogether sure what test Kallen applies for acceptance into his beleaguered band. The state of Utopia, according to him, is mostly a state of mind, a state that "signalises the quandary of all individuals or of communions who identify themselves by such an act of faith and lust and labour and fight to embody vision in event."

The definition seems broad enough to include even sober-minded Rotarians — after all, who in Israel doesn't live by faith, doesn't "fight to embody vision in event" — no matter how muddle-headed. Visionary A may regard Visionary B's ideals and practices to be? In actual fact, however, Mr. Kallen excludes from his sympathies the religiously-oriented communities whom he contemptuously dubs "the Judaists who look to a supernatural restoration of naturally restored Zion."

The embattled faithful, those who really appear to satisfy his requirements as good Utopians are those who "struggle to establish the Utopia of their hope as the Here-and-Now of their experience. They mean to live it alive, not dead."

Killers of the Dream

To Kallen's mind the Utopians who are "at bay" are not simply Israel's entire complex of citizens, struggling against odds, each in his own way consciously seeking to fulfil some particular destiny, however eccentric. He sees the "authentic Utopians" pitted against the "aficionados of Torah," who to him "seem possessed of the power to enforce conformity and to penalise freedom." No other section of Israeli society receives such rough treatment at Mr. Kallen's hands as the "Judaists," though he is only too aware of the power of other special groups, both public and private, who have likewise exerted formidable pressures of their own — each after its own fashion killers of the dream.

One of the most moving accounts in the book, related in connection with Mr. Kallen's analysis of Israeli education, is his recital of the efforts of his sister, Devorah Kallen, to establish the principles of progressive education in Israel. From her arrival in Palestine in 1920 until her death 38 years later she dedicated herself to an attempt, largely frustrated, to carry through in the school she founded her philosophy of teaching which was based on building up in the child habits of feeling for consistency and order, "a propensity not merely to do things, but to do them well."

Bitterly her brother comments: "She had not the words to convey her pedagogic faith to a society where alone verbalization was the traditional consummation of vision." All her life, he relates, she struggled unceasingly to embody her principles in actual practice, only to find herself standing alone, the object of derision. "Her death," Kallen concludes sadly, "was the release of a patient, unyielding spirit from a mounting burden of pain and fear. Her life was a concretion of that singular utopianism which builds Israel despite herself."

Biblical Story

JEPHTHA AND HIS DAUGHTER. By Lion Feuchtwanger. Putnam, New York, 1958. 258 pp. $3.95.

THIS is Lion Feuchtwanger's swan-song, and alas it is not a successful book. In a note at the end of the novel he says, inter alia: "I envisioned the man Jephtha standing tall, solitary and rebellious under a pale, empty sky, fighting out within himself all the conflicts and contradictions of the age . . . I could not bring myself to reduce . . . his stature by filling in the whole manifold background of his bright, teeming world." The aim was excellent, but it has not been attained.

The characters do not come to life, and the whole is dull. The Book of Judges gives only 47 verses altogether to the Jephtha story, and one can understand the fascination for the writer of filling in, with the help of modern scholarship and psychological insight, what remains unsaid in the Bible. But all this — fascination and scholarship and psychology — is not enough when the creative spark is missing. Further, this writer is astonished at an outlook which regards Yahve as a tribal god, no better and no worse than, say, Milkom of the Ammonites. Surely in Jephtha's time that was no longer so — at least an inkling of the monotheistic idea should gleam through the heathenish stuff. The translation is outstanding.

P.A.

Stamp of the Week

Italy remembers one of her favourite sons in this new stamp dedicated to composer Giacomo Puccini — the man who wrote "Madame Butterfly" and other operatic works which delight music lovers the world over.

The stamp shows the scene of young Puccini's first step towards fame—steps which faltered because the pictures he painted in the artist's studio did not commend themselves to the critics.

The stamp is printed by the recess method, perforated 14 and the price in London is 6d.

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THE BOHEMIAN AND THE BEAT

By A. Alvarez

The brilliant young English critic A. Alvarez, who has always shown a special interest in and understanding of American literature, is in the U.S. on a study tour, and analyses in this article the present "beat generation" of writers, artists and bohemians.

THE oddest literary occurrence of the 1950's is not the new writers, new insights, new techniques that have appeared, but the rise of the Bohemians. The Bohemians, of course, like the poor, are always with us, but rarely are they in the centre of the picture. For they are the world's be artists, those disturbed enough to want to create but without the artistic intelligence to do anything original about it. So they satisfy themselves by playing the part.

In England the Rise of the Bohemians had two stages: first came the coffee-bars, which not only provided a meeting-place, like the Paris cafés, but also put the Bohemians on display. It seemed, almost, as though a new type had emerged; but, in fact, the coffee-bars had merely gathered together the previously dispersed armies of Bohemians into little knots of concentration; the obligatory jeans, sweater and duffle-coat took on the dignity of a uniform.

The second stage was the mercifully, transitory cult of the Outsider. This was the handbook of Coffee-bar Existentialism. Had "The Outsider" appeared a couple of years earlier, it would, I think, have caused very little fuss. But the coffee-bars were a captive audience and the spectacle they provided seemed to prove Mr. Wilson's point to those outside the Outsiders. When the popular reviewers praised the thing to the skies, the whole coffee-bar ethos was given a kind of public status. Bohemianism, however little real literature there was to go with it, was in.

San Francisco Beat

The Beat Generation of America is much the same as our coffee-bar Outsiders. It has nothing to do with the Angry Young Men, who are, politically, further left and, in terms of literature, better educated. On one level, it is the experimental teens and 1920s all over again, but the setting has moved West. Instead of New York's Greenwich Village the centre is now the North Beach of San Francisco. Otherwise things are much the same: the same cheap Italian restaurants, the same ill-lit bars and jazz cellars, the same baggy sweaters and conceit, the same bare apartments, furnished with a hi-fi set, cushions on the floor, a Cubist print or two and precious little else.

If the old Bohemianism has flourished more than it did in the East that is because things are easier in San Francisco; the pace is slower and the whole city, with its hills and fogs, the great bay and bridges spread in front of it, and a climate, all the year round, of spring, seems more sensitive, more easy to live in than the violent hurry of New York. There is less pressure to success.

Success, in fact, is the great unspoken theme. For the beat in the Beat Generation has nothing to do with the beat of jazz. It means beaten, defeated, down, finished. And this, in the yearning prosperity of America — where the one thing they say, no one can achieve is failure — is a distinction. It seems the emancipation of that great conservative crowd, the American Way of Life, with its trinity of Production, Consumption and Busy Living.

The New Have-nots

The fame of the Beat Generation, in fact, rests not on their Existentialist uniform, nor their bursts of delinquency, nor their private language and social code, nor their drug-taking, nor their affairs, nor their writing—all of which are obtrusively but conventionally promiscuous; it rests instead on the simple fact that they are the only group in America whose whole way of life is based on a kind of amoral sales-resistance. They deny Eisenhower's Peace and Prosperity by ignoring its most efficient proselytizing, the advertisement. The Beat are, by programme, the have-nots and the indifferent.

The pose began, apparently, in Harlem as the defensive super-sophistication of a number of talented jazz-musicians who were irritated by the image of the happy, childlike savage which the whites occasionally foist upon the Negroes. Their irritation made them more blasé and less moved than the most cosmopolitan New Yorkers. The artistic corollary of this was "cool" jazz, which, in turn, spread their attitude outward to the white jazz-addicts. Bit by bit this fashion was organized into an existential procedure until the States seemed divided into two jazz camps. On one side was the frenetic, Coca-Cola-drinking bumptiousness of the rock-'n'-rollers, on the other the calculated indifference of the cool cats. The young hipsters had gone through the emotions and found them bad. Feeling, thinking, working, suffering were all strictly for the squares.

Drugs and Religion

Occasionally, this passivity is justified by an addiction to Oriental religion — the West Coast has always been a good climate for cults and is now the centre of American Vedantists. When this Orientalism is genuine—or as genuine as it can be in a Westerner—the young hipsters acquire a gentle non-attachment that gives them a curiously old-man's air, mild and rather impressive. More often the beat air is a lassitude deliberately induced and maintained by drugs. But in these instances, to be beat is a physical accident, not a moral choice.

The great show the hipsters have made of their indifference sorts oddly with the equal show they have made of their promiscuity. They have got round that hump, however, by treating sex as a habit of no more emotional weight than smoking. There is, for example, one quite generally used test for separating the hipsters from the squares, rather like an initiation rite to a fraternity: at some point during one of the interminable drug-faced hi-fi parties, a "stick" will strip to the waist; she will then lean over the gramophone and ask the initiate to put on another record; if he touches anything but the record-player, he has failed and is relegated to the anonymous hosts of squares. Perhaps this is one answer to Hollywood and the ad-men whose pornography runs to haze and a kind of visual asterisk, but it is no less tiresome or less forced than the Beat gathering's spiritual brother, the teenage necking party.

This indifference is wholly unlike the cultural fatigue of the 1920's, which was precise and determinedly intellectual. The distinguishing mark of the hipster as a species is his inertia and reluctance. It is not just that the perfect models, in fiction and opt, are rootless, shiftless and jobless, hitch-hiking about the face of the continent from one borrowed chick to the next. There is also a strange vagueness which clings to everything they do.

Method Run Wild

No hipster will ever admit to anything. He will never say "I went to the supermarket," but always "I kind of went to the supermarket," or "I kind of had a sort of drink"; never "I know Butch" or "I like Shakespeare," always "Don't think I don't dig that crazy Shakespeare." It adds up to an overwhelming impression of inarticulateness, like Method acting run wild. It is a short step from the Beat Generation to the James Dean Fan Club.

This cult of the speechless inert has a curious effect on Beat writing. Not that any of them ever seem short of words. On the contrary, they use a torrential manner in which the full-stops seem almost lapses of tone. But they are, to an extraordinary degree, short of their own styles. Their reaction to strict, fashionable literary complexities —which need reacting against — has been to produce work which, instead of being new, is hopelessly old-fashioned.

Back to Whitman

They have revived the experimental gimmicks which were already stale in the twenties; once again the verse of William Carlos Williams is *avant garde*. Allen Ginsberg, the most discussed of the San Francisco poets, in fact, has gone straight back to Walt Whitman for his style.

Perhaps this lack of originality is inevitable with the cult of the spiritual bum; the writers simply can't make the effort to create their own styles. But it has landed them in a paradoxical situation: they celebrate their indifferent, dead-beat heroes in the most whole-heartedly romantic writing since, at least, the turn of the century. They are wonderfully and innocently starry-eyed about their Bohemianism:—

> I saw the best minds of my generation destroyed by madness, starving hysterical naked,
> Dragging themselves through the negro streets at dawn looking for an angry fix,
> Angelheaded hipsters burning for the ancient heavenly connection to the starry dynamo in the machinery of night....

begins Mr. Allen Ginsberg's "Howl." And not even Whitman's "Song of Myself" ever achieved that great, sucking undertow of self-pity and confession.

The paradox, then, is this: the Beat Generation has made a good deal of capital out of its non-conformity and its inability to be moved by American pieties and square — i.e., human — feelings. Yet this same role of social outcast has allowed them a huge romanticism of what, they imply, is the real, genu-ine American experience: that is, Whitman's old, yea-saying cult of the Open Road.

Cult of Unsuccess

There is nothing unusual about this; every few years American writing seems to erupt into some kind of Whitmanism. But the latest outburst coincided with the gleaming, streamlined prosperity of the post-war boom, where the wealth was so general, so obvious and so easy that the more sensitive Americans began to feel almost a little guilty about it. The fascination of the Beat Generation — nearly all of whom came from nice, respectable, middle-class families — was that it publicly expressed, with all the throbbing accusation of adolescent self-pity, this faint, uneasy guilt. And it did not matter that the hoodlums had had to avoid success as strenuously as their fathers had gone after it.

American prosperity needed the Beat Generation just as Lear needed the Fool, or as a dictator, to be ruthless, needs to be hated. But if the recession begins in earnest and there is once again poverty and unemployment in the States, the Beat Generation will begin to seem nothing more than a tiresome and tasteless joke.

Intimate Dance

Deborah Bertonoff, Solo Dance Recital (I.O.A. House, December 25), as a preview of her coming two recitals to be given at the I.O.A. House on January 6 and 13.

DEBORAH Bertonoff gave three items. These were "Recollections of A People" with music by Yosef Tal; "A Comedian," with music by H. Wisternitz and "Un, deux, trois, quatre," with music by F. Cuilhitzer.

It is difficult to discuss the programme from the point of view of the dance, for Mme. Bertonoff's forte would appear to be mime and as such she gives a fairly adequate performance. Indeed, in her silent miming she brings to mind Cornelia Otis Skinner, but without one must regretfully record, the scope and finesse of that great artist. Of the three numbers the last was the most interesting, portraying the teacher in action with a good deal of effect.

Certainly the audience was *en rapport* with the performer, and they brought her back for six curtain calls. One wonders, however, whether a success in such an intimate circle is sufficient and whether we can afford performances which do not reach out towards the attainment of some international standard. The best of our actors at Habimah and the Chamber Theatre can vie with their counterparts abroad but the time still seems far off when we can say the same of most of our dance offerings.

T.H.B.

Paris Goodbye to Lautrec

PARIS.—PARIS is taking its first — and last — look at a collection of Toulouse-Lautrec masterpieces temporarily exhibited here in the Jacquemart-André Museum.

When Toulouse-Lautrec died in 1901, all his unsold works — some 500 oils, drawings, posters, lithographs — were offered by his family to the Louvre Museum, which rejected the donation. Twenty years later the spurned pictures at last found a humble home in the municipal museum of the artist's native town, Albi in south-west France.

Meanwhile Toulouse-Lautrec's reputation has grown; and the Albi authorities, after meeting many requests from all parts of the world for loans of his paintings, have decided not to part with the treasures any more. The French capital is being vouchsafed a final glimpse of more than 100 of his best pieces.

Toulouse-Lautrec has been largely, and wrongly, judged on the strength of his subject-matter. The world he depicts is the Parisian *demi-monde* of the "naughty nineties," the Montmartre cabarets, the brothels, the gaudy-tawdry bolîes — part temple, part public convenience — where fugitives from boredom congregated to excite and deaden their senses and wits with sex and alcohol, song and dance.

Tastes have changed. The cult of "beauty" has given way to the cult of "ugliness" — and there is certainly nothing pretty-pretty about the scenes by Toulouse-Lautrec.

On the other hand, there are *avant-garde* critics who take exception to the "documentary interest" of his themes. Whereas a plate of apples by Cézanne will remain ageless — so long as there are apples on earth — a Toulouse-Lautrec picture of the Moulin Rouge, for instance, is very much a period piece dated by the gas lamps, by the costumes and even by the human shape which varies slightly yet distinctly, from one epoch to another.

What really matters, in the last resort, is that Toulouse-Lautrec brought genius to bear on his subject-matter. That is, he was able to seize the fleeting outward form of reality and at the same time convey its immutable innermost significance. He snatched a fragment of life and at the same time suggested the whole of life. To get at the essentials, he often indulged in distortion and sometimes sacrificed detail almost to the point of abstraction.

Take, for instance, his famous poster of La Goulue and Valentin performing at the Moulin Rouge. As a composition, in its contours, colours and rhythm, it is perfect. It is also grotesquely comic and profoundly tragic. In the centre, alone, stands the dancer La Goulue on one leg, kicking her other leg up in the air, with her petticoats flying high and her backside sticking out absurdly. She is the personification of life, of youth; but the strained expression on her face betrays how wearisome is the effort to achieve mock gaiety, let alone true happiness. In the foreground is the corpse-like figure of Valentin, a veritable *memento mori*, undertaker, grave-digger, sneering as he beats time with his murderous hands to the transient life that is dancing itself unwittingly into the tomb. Silhouetted in the background is a ring of spectators, men and women intently watching this charade which spells their own fate.

There is the *Femme assise sur un divan*, a shivering nude poignant in her naked intimacy, which Toulouse-Lautrec drew at the age of 18. There is the portrait of Misia Natanson, so formidable in all her extravagant finery, with the face caged up in a veil drawn down from the broad-brimmed hat topped by an enormous ostrich-feather. There is *La Blanchisseuse*, the laundry-woman in the street with a basket over her arm, and a cab-horse in the background with a fodder-bag over its head — a consummate prose-poem. There is *Chocolat dansant* — a dancing ape-like negro — the origin, as it were, of the human species. There is the vicious self-portrait — here Toulouse-Lautrec underscores with a few pen-strokes his own unfortunate resemblance to a dressed-up monkey.

Toulouse-Lautrec was, of course, a cripple. At the age of 14, he broke first one leg, then the other, and his limbs remained those of a child while his torso grew to man-size. His bones were congenitally frail as a consequence of the inbreeding in his aristocratic family that traces its nobility back to the days of Charlemagne.

Brought up in imposing castles, Count Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, the physical freak, betook himself with his infirmities to the Montmartre sewers of society, drinking and debauching himself to death. Afflicted with syphilis, at 35 he was interned for a while in a lunatic asylum. At 37, he was dead.

In his brief lifetime he made a unique contribution to the graphic arts. He was bitter, devoid of illusions, but also compassionate, humorous, philosophical. None better than he realized how accidental, how fortuitous and yet how definitive, how irrevocable is the flow of life. He studied his fellows with the detached lucidity of a zoologist and immortalized them with the impassioned delight of a humanist. His appraisal of people was not unduly harsh — if anything, their conduct in the 20th century has far exceeded the perversity, savagery, squalor, stupidity which Toulouse-Lautrec rendered so superbly.

MAURICE CARR

Haifa Cinemas

Performances starting Saturday, January 3, 1959

ARMON Tel. 4848
Third Week
25 Best Picture Awards and Honours
AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS
In order to provide convenient transportation after the perfs., 2 perfs. daily at 4.30 and 8 p.m. Saturday night 8.30 and 9 p.m.

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.:
UNDERWATER
Technicolor
Jane Russell, Gilbert Roland
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
THE SILVER LODE
John Payne — Lizbeth Scott
Technicolor
2 perfs. nightly 6.45 and 9 p.m.

ORLY Tel. 81888
The true story of Douglas Bader Britain's ace pilot
Reach for the Sky
Kenneth More, Muriel Pavlow
2 perfs nightly at 6.45 and 9 p.m.

AMPHITHEATRE
Second Week
Robert Mitchum
Robert Wagner — May Britt
Richard Egan
The Hunters
The first great spectacle of the Jet Age
Fox Film in Cinemascope and colour

ORAH Tel. 4017
Maria Schell
Christian Marquand
UNE VIE
Based on Guy de Maupassant's famous novel
In breathtaking colour
For Adults only.

ORION Tel. 4626
Robert Taylor
Richard Widmark
Patricia Owens
in M.G.M.'s new adventure thriller
THE LAW AND JAKE WADE
Cinemascope and Colour
Non-Stop matinees from 10 a.m.:
Fri., Sun., Mon.:
RUN FOR THE SUN
Richard Widmark
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
MAN WITH THE GUN
Robert Mitchum

PEER Tel. 2232
Second Week
Paramount Pictures present their top production
DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS
—with: Sophia Loren
Anthony Perkins — Burl Ives
The sensational hit based on Eugene O'Neill's famous stage play
For Adults only.

ATZMON Tel. 3003
Jean Simmons
Paul Douglas
in M.G.M.'s
This Could Be The Night
No complimentary tickets

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Evenings:
Frankie Laine
He Laughed Last
Mats.:
DON'T KNOCK THE ROCK
LA ESCONDIDA
LES PREMIERS OUTRAGES

MORIAH Tel. 81477
Diana Dors — John Gregson
in Arthur Rank's musical comedy
Value for Money
Vitavision — Technicolor

MAY Tel. 2858
Paramount presents
Jerry Lewis as
THE SAD SACK
with Phyllis Kirk
Vistavision

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Saturday night: at 7.30 & 9.30. Weekdays: at 3.30, 7.25, 9.25.
Beginning on Saturday night, Jan. 3, 1959

TEL-AVIV Cinema

Second Week
You too will fall in Love with Lovely CHRISTINE CARERE just the same as FAT BOONE did in
MARDI GRAS
Today: 2.15 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30; 7.15; 9.30.
Sat.: 7.15; 9.30.

ALLENBY 3rd Week
ANTHONY PERKINS
SILVANA MANGANO
RICHARD CONTE
JO VAN FLEET
THIS ANGRY AGE
3.30 — 7.15 — 9.30

ARMON DAVID
Second Week
BURT LANCASTER
and
VIRGINIA MAYO in
South Sea Woman

CHEN 3rd Week
ISRAEL PREMIERE
23 Best Picture Awards and Honours
Around the World in 80 Days
2 perfs. only at 5 and 8.30 p.m. daily. Sat. night 5.30 and 9 p.m.

EDEN
FARID EL ATRASH
SABAH in
Boulboul Effendi
3.30, 6.45, 9.45

ESTHER 2nd Week
The famous story of Loves and Sinners
THE BROTHERS KARAMAZOV
Yul Brynner — Maria Schell
Claire Bloom
Metrocolor — Over 16 only.

CINEMA GAT
Tel. 27888
Second Week
Ingrid Bergman
Cary Grant
so great together in
INDISCREET
3.30, 7.15, 9.15
CINEMA MAXIM
Second Week
Ingrid Bergman
Cary Grant
INDISCREET
Perfs.: 4, 7.15, 9.15
Mats.: 10, 12, 2
Screaming Eagles

MOGRABI 10th Week
ALEC GUINNESS
WILLIAM HOLDEN
The Bridge On The River Kwai
3.30, 6.45, 9.45.

MIGDALOR 4th Week
FRANCOISE AROUL
in
La Chatte

OPHIR
Under the distinguished patronage of M. P.A. Gilbert, French Ambassador in Israel and in the presence of M. Christian Jacques, Director of the film:
La loi c'est la loi
Full of laughter and humour
Starring
FERNANDEL
and ZOTO
Yair Film

ORION 3rd Week
Jeanne Moreau
Les Amants
For adults only
A Forum Film
3.30, 7.15, 9.15

PEER Tel. 28585
Israel Premiere
AH, LES BELLES BACCHANTES
The Blue-Bell Girls of the Paris "Lido"
and the
LOS FULLER BALLET
3.30, 7.15, 9.15

SHDEROTH 2nd Week
Edna Ferber's
GIANT
(in Technicolor)
James Dean, Elizabeth Taylor
Rock Hudson
Saturday at 5.30, 9, and during the week at 4 and 8 p.m.

TAMAR 6th Week
CHARLES CHAPLIN
The Great Dictator
Evenings: 7.15 and 9.30.
Matinee only from Sunday, Jan. 4
STAMPEDED
Alan Ladd — Virginia Mayo
Continuous at 10, 12, 2 and 4

TCHELET
NOW — See the truth about the French heroes of the fatal battle of Dien-Bien-Phu
Patrouille de Choc
(The French Commandos)
Sat. 5.30, 7.30, 9.30

YARON 2nd Week
Today, Friday at 2.45 and during the week
Alan Ladd, Ernest Borgnine
Claire Kelly
Ex-convicts and dangerous partners in an action-filled, terrifying suspense drama of two violent and merciless men
THE BADLANDERS

ZAMIR 6th Week
SAMUEL GOLDWYN'S
Wuthering Heights
based on Emily Bronte's Classic Novel
with LAURENCE OLIVIER
MERLE OBERON
2 performances every evening 5.30, 7.30, 9.30

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturdays: 6.45 & 8.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45 & 8.45
Starting Saturday, January 3, 1959

ARNON Tel. 4828
Israel Premiere
TIME LIMIT
Starring: Richard Widmark, Dolores Michaels, June Lockhart
The boldest story of battle and betrayal that ever blasted the screen.
Not recommended for children under 15.

EDEN Tel. 3629
2nd Week
Days that shook the world!
Victory snatched from disaster!
John Mills
Richard Attenborough
Yitzhak Shilo
DUNKIRK
Special Sun. Morning at 10.30 as well as today, Friday, at 3 p.m.

OR-GIL Tel. 6-1486
George Montgomery
Mona Freeman
in
"HUK!"
The cry that turned the South Pacific jungles into a boiling battle ground!
In Eastmancolor

ORNA Tel. 4733
2nd Week
Cinemascope — Color de Luxe
The shocking story of a girl roaming the streets of war wrecked Berlin
FRAULEIN
Dana Wynter — Mel Ferrer
Theodore Bikel
For Adults Only.

ORION Tel. 9814
A.J. Arthur Rank Production of an unusually good thriller; tense, touching, exciting
LOST
Eastmancolor
David Farrar — Julia Arnall
David Knight.
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

RON Tel. 3104
2nd Week
BRIGITTE BARDOT
in the hottest exposure since Man created Film:
LES BIJOUTIERS DU CLAIR DE LUNE
(The Night Heaven Fell)
Hebrew, English Subtitles
Cinemascope Technicolor
FOR ADULTS ONLY
Also today, Friday, at 3 p.m. and Sunday at 10.45 a.m.

SEMADAR Tel. 3742
Marlon Brando
Ricardo Montalban
and exquisite
Miko Taka
in
Sayonara
Mats. Mr. Cory, with Tony Curtis

TEL OR Tel. 3570
One of the world's greatest character actors
ALEC GUINNESS
(Bridge on the River Kwai)
in J.B. Priestley's highly entertaining, unforgettable
Last Holiday
A Forum Film

ZION HALL
Marisa Allasio
In a delightful, lively and enchanting comedy
Poveri Ma Belli
(Poor But Lovely)
Today (Friday) at 3 p.m.
THE JOKER IS WILD

Commencing Saturday, January 3

EDISON Tel. 4656
The screen turns a searing spotlight on teen-age, in a house of correction; they calypso, rock-n'-roll
Untamed Youth
Starring
Mamie van Doren, Lori Nelson
Today, Friday at 2.30
THE RIGHT TO BE BORN

STUDIO Tel. 4655
John Steinbeck's greatest book
East of Eden
Starring
James Dean — Julie Harris
Raymond Massey
Elia Kazan Production
Today, Friday at 2.30
A FACE IN THE CROWD

Israel Fashion Magazine

Published in Hebrew, extracts in English and French

Appearing Sunday, January 4, 1959

Radio Review

MEETING THE GOLA

LAST week's regular Saturday night edition of "Melaveh Malka" featured a report on the religious life of the Jewish community in Denmark. The programme consisted mainly of interviews with the Chief Rabbi of Copenhagen and the local emissary of the Lubovitcher Hassidim, as well as recordings made in synagogues and religious schools in the Danish capital — all made possible by the Danish Radio Service. It was tied together by a short summary of the history of Danish Jewry and some editorial continuity by Benjamin Brieli.

The feature was interesting both for what it said and for what it omitted. Listening to the editor's comments on Danish boys practicing for their Bar Mitzva, or a synagogue congregation singing prayers in Hebrew and Danish, one had the impression that the Jews of Copenhagen were determined to preserve their traditional religious practices in the face of the dangers of assimilation. What was glossed over was the special character of the danger that confronts a small Jewish community in a country like Denmark, where anti-Semitism is at a minimum and the prevalent liberal atmosphere inclines one to conformity and integration. Similarly, the brief talk of the Chief Rabbi left one wondering if his congregation would still exist after another generation or two.

Hassid's Contribution

Only the comments of the Hassidic emissary, who came to Copenhagen to be the director of a new Yeshiva, possessed a realistic note. In direct, professional, and business-like terms he told us of the problems involved in preserving Jewish identity in Denmark, and how different they are for example, from those of the Jewish community in Morocco. Like a man embarking on a new financial venture, he gave a blunt reckoning of accounts, and one couldn't help but admire his fortitude in attempting to make the new investment pay. In the end, it may be that only someone who is as single-mindedly purposeful as this Yeshiva director will be able to change what seems like an inevitable process of cultural assimilation.

For all its faults, the feature had an attractive quality of novelty: this is the first time we heard a programme on a Jewish community abroad which utilized recordings made on the spot. Apart from the interview with the Chief Rabbi, the tapes were convincing and really evoked a special atmosphere; it was mostly the commentary of the editor, who seemed to want to put a halo around the whole broadcast, that seemed naive and incredible.

"Melaveh Malka" has a tendency to grind axes, and the editorial bias was not entirely unexpected. But perhaps the partial success of this feature will inspire other programmes on Kol Yisrael to give us a closer look at the Diaspora. We hear a lot these days about the lack of contact and understanding between Jews in Israel and the Diaspora. How about a new series on Jewish life abroad, a kind of Kol Zion Lagola in reverse?

• • •

EVERY Monday night "This Week at the Cinema" gives us 20 minutes of commentary and criticism on new films in Tel Aviv. Three or four people sit around a microphone and exchange views on whether a particular film is good or bad and whether it will appeal to a majority of cinema devotees or only a small group. Apart from an inclination to condescend to the celluloid art, the participants strive to be objective and represent every possible taste in films; very often we hear two or three commentaries on the same picture from different people.

The question is, however, should a radio programme on movies set itself up in competition with film reviews in the press? For this in fact is what "This Week at the Cinema" is doing; and it is trying to do so without being controversial, something that the press, fortunately, doesn't have to worry about.

Wouldn't it be preferable for a radio programme on films to exploit its own special advantages? There is no apparent reason why such a programme should not broaden its horizons and present features that go beyond the kind of thing we read every day in the press. A discussion on the showing of German-language films, for instance; or a programme on (the lack of) film-making in Israel. Controversial? Of course, but what can do this kind of thing better than radio?

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: "Gentlemen of the Press" (Sun. at 8.00); I.P.O. plays Beethoven's second Piano Concerto with Glenn Gould as piano soloist (Sun. at 9.30); "Curtain Up" presents Oscar Wilde's "Salome," directed by M. Obad with Yosef Yadin and Hannah Meron (Mon. at 9.30); "The Citizen Wants to Know" (Tue. at 7.35); Kol Yisrael Orchestra plays Schumann's Cello Concerto, with Evi Harel as soloist (Tue. at 8.00); "Studio One," Entertainment programme edited by M. Tamir (Wed. at 9.30); "Each and Every One," edited by Peter Frye (Thu. at 9.30); First part of Donizetti's Opera, "The Daughter of the Regiment" (Sat. at 4.30); Third programme in series of chamber music concerts, "From Duo to Octet" (Sat. at 8.15).

LISTENER

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 262, 33.3 & 41.7 M.
News: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 and 7.30 a.m. 1.30, 8.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.
English: 2.00 p.m. French: 8.15 p.m.

TODAY.

6.30 a.m. Religious Service (R). 6.37 Exercises. 7.17 Musical Clock (R). 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Passing Concert: Mozart: Violin Concerto No. 4 in G, K.218; Haydn: Symphony No. 95 in E-flat-major (conductor Carl Boehm). 6.15 "Hobby Corner." 6.30 Programme by A. Schmuckler & J. Shimoni. 7.30 Bible Reading. 7.35 The Week through the Eyes of the Writer. 7.45 Ron Ami. 8.00 "Maybe tomorrow" — programme ed. by Y. Ben Porath. 8.45 Vronsky & Babin Duo-Pianists. 9.10 Political Comment by B. Mlav. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Hartmann: Overture, "Ilaken Jarl," played by the Danish State Radio Symphony Orchestra conducted by John Frandsen. Villa-Lobos: Piano Concerto No. 5 in C-major played by Felicia Blumenthal with Orchestra Nationale de la Radiodiffusion Francaise conducted by the Composer. Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 5 in D, open. 10. played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Sir Adrian Boult. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Servicl & Morning Melodies. 8.47 Sabbath Morning Concert: Bach: Sinfonia Concertante for Two Violins, Oboe and Orchestra; Michel Blavet: Concerto in A-minor for Flute and Orchestra; Camille: "Le Carnaval Symphonic Suite. 9.45 Light Music. 10.00 Musical Oglet. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Chamber Concert, presented by Yfrah Neaman: Bach: Sonata in G-major for Violin and Piano (Neaman); Vaughan-Williams: Fantasy "Greensleeves". 11.30 "Curtain Up." 12.00 Requests. 1.00 Stage and Screen. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.30 Close Down.

3.30 Musical Miniature. 4.00 Light Music. 4.25 Opera Filitch: "Sharka," Second Selection. 5.35 "Art & Culture." 6.00 Science Studio. 6.15 Chamber Music: Olivier Messiaen: Quartet, played by Frank Pelleg (Piano), Jean Eitlinger (Clarinet), Alexander Tal (Violin) and Yaakov Reuse (Cello). 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Melaveh Malka. 8.00 Quiz by S. Rosen. 8.30 "Pleasantly Yours" — a Variety Programme. 8.50 Bible Reading: Yeshayahu chap. 33 & 34. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 "The Arab World" — talk. 9.30 Light Music. 9.55 Concert by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra: Jose Iturbi (Piano), Elegy (First Performance), (Conductor: Arieh Benmosh). Paul Benhaim: Three "Songs without words" (Soloist: Ethel Suesman); Ariassaf Barnes: Israel Folk-Dances (Conductor: George Singer). 10.30 Music for Dancing and Folk Dances. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 468, 249.7, 41.7 & 32.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew-Lading lessons. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 8.45 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Light Classical Music. 6.30 Music from Movies. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Yemenite. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
491 & 41.32 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): Today & Tomorrow: 4.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m. Persian: 8.15 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.2 M.): Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.30 News. 6.40 In he Jewish World. 6.45 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 6.30 News. 6.40 "Editorial Opinion." 6.50 Melaveh Malkah.

Programme to the U.K.: Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 In the Jewish World. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 10.15 News. 10.25 "Editorial Opinion." 10.30 Melaveh Malkah.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 216, 235 & 285 M.): Today: 6.30 Opening. 6.33 "Greeting the Shabbat." 7.00 News. 7.15 "Pleasant Tunes." 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Choral Songs. 8.00 Friday Night Concert: Works by: Berlioz, Bach & Mozart. 9.00 News. 9.15 Programme on Frank Sinatra. 10.00 Dance Music. Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.30 Pleasant Tunes. 7.40 "Encore." 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (1500, 16.84 & 24.80): 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Talk. Students from Israel. Review of the Weekly British Press.

MUSIC U.S.A. (19 & 25 M.): Voice of America. Today and Tomorrow: 9.00—11.00 p.m. Light Music and Jazz.

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Economic News from Abroad

Who is Who in Steel

● The world's steel output in 1958 was 294 m. tons, i.e. eight per cent less than in 1957, which was a record year. The U.S. produced 80 m. tons (29 per cent of the total), Russia came second with 60 m. and West Germany third with 26 m. Altogether the non-Communist countries accounted for 71 per cent of the world steel output, as compared with 78 per cent in the preceding year for while Russia's steel mills produced at capacity and almost all Soviet bloc countries increased their steel output (by an aggregate six per cent), the U.S. steel industry operated at an average 60 per cent of capacity, and in most non-Communist countries the steel output decreased as a result of economic recession, output dropped 45 per cent in the U.S., three per cent outside it.

Canada Looks Out

● In Canada, as in the U.S., the economic recession has evidently passed its low point, but prospects of a substantial recovery are somewhat uncertain. Some props under today's sustained economic activity — like work on the St. Lawrence Seaway and a number of gas pipelines and other big projects — are going to be pulled out when the schemes are completed, and it is doubted whether house-building, which has been greatly stimulated by government financing, will go on at the present high level. Canadian exports are also threatened by the record wheat crop in the U.S., by Canada's own small crop this year, by lower demand for timber and minerals in Britain, by the U.S. import cuts for oil, lead and zinc, and by the generally depressed market for staple commodities. Moreover, the rapid expansion of productive capacity in Canadian industries has made them vulnerable to even a modest reduction of demand, and with rising wage and other costs they operate at slim profit margins and are not likely to launch big new investments.

On the other hand, the employment situation is still unsatisfactory, and while unemployment dropped from March's record 10 per cent to 4.5 per cent in September, another increase is expected in the coming months. Although Canada's national income increased by some three per cent in 1958 and may remain at that level or even slightly advance, a solid recovery is not expected until world trade expands again.

Whither the Wheat

● Problems of American agricultural policy have again come to the fore in the wake of a record wheat crop, 58 per cent higher than a year ago. Since wheat consumption is expected to rise by only 14 per cent, almost 420 m. bushels, i.e. one third of the crop, is likely to be left for purchase by the Federal Commodity Credit Corporation, which still has on its hands a carryover of 881 m. bushels of wheat surpluses from former years. Buying up the new surplus will amount to about $764 m., and handling and storage costs for the entire carryover will add another $1,000 m., all of which will have to be footed by the U.S. taxpayer.

Prospects for disposing of the wheat abroad have been dimmed by the excellent crops achieved also in Russia, China and other countries. Moreover, with the end of the Prestige Reserve Programme in sight, U.S. wheat is expected to expand by another 1m. acres in 1959, and the yield is also steadily increasing. It reached an average of 27 bushels per acre in 1958, but a newly developed short-stemmed strain of wheat is said to be capable of giving 136.

Teachers Comme Chez Nous

● The National Union of Teachers in Britain has rejected the five per cent increase in salaries offered by a government committee and insists on a reconsideration of the basic wage scale, with a view to making salaries rise more quickly to the maximum and adding "graded posts" with higher pay for special responsibilities. In money terms its demands would represent an average pay increase of more than 25 per cent on top of a 15 per cent rise of wages granted in 1956. The Union's militant stand is, however, not shared by the associations of headmasters and technical teachers.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, January 2, 1959

THE resolutions which the Agricultural Council adopted at its recent session were couched in terms general enough to allow the planning and executive bodies room for introducing some new policies as regards farm equipment and crop marketing and financing, but their main tenour was unmistakably conservative, scarcely different from what had previously been voiced at various Tnuva meetings.

MILK AND BEEF

There is the demand to stop import of dairy products in order to reserve the home market exclusively for Israel farmers without regard to cost differentials. There is the request to expand the consumption of liquid milk among schoolchildren and under-privileged sections of the population, presumably at the taxpayer's expense. There is the suggestion that every farmer be enabled to get a milch cow, although the necessary stock is now assumed to be available at home. And there is the recommendation that a marketing scheme be introduced for the dairy industry along the lines of the vegetable and egg schemes, to be based on a Government undertaking that would presumably contain some kind of price (or income) guarantee for the milk producers. Although all this is accompanied by pious wishes that ways and means will be found to save water and free productive resources for exportable crops, it is fairly obvious that the Council does not envisage any revolutionary changes in farming methods in the near future.

To a certain extent such an attitude is, of course, legitimate, for the basic human and natural factors that govern farming cannot be altered at short notice and a substantial shift in the use of resources or in crops obtained can only come in the wake of sustained educational as well as financial efforts. Moreover, the farmers' hesitance to follow the cue given by Mr. Eshkol and by the Weitzes, father and son, is understandable in view of the uncertain income prospects of the crops suggested as substitutes for milk. On most farms, neither cotton nor groundnuts have so far borne out the high hopes that had been placed in them, and further progress in these and other fields is obviously dependent upon such long-term factors as research, specialization and the adoption of large-scale production techniques. After all, can farmers be expected to react enthusiastically to a programme that candidly forecasts a drop in their income?

However, understanding all this comes very close to saying that the Council failed to rise above sectional representation and to view the topical problem of farming surpluses in its relation to our total economy. It failed to grasp that the prospect of declining profits and harder competition did not constitute discrimination against Israel's rural population but an inescapable trend for all of us if the slogan of expanding exports is taken in earnest. Indeed, an attempt to pass the export baby to manufacturing and to stick to remunerative animal husbandry protected by import control and bolstered by subsidies would actually discriminate against the urban sector. And continued adherence to the traditional type of dairy farm in smallholder settlements would perhaps be advantageous for social reasons but may create a dangerous economic liability.

It is therefore to be hoped that the agricultural planning authorities will adopt a broader outlook when they frame their projected marketing scheme. Above all, they must at all costs avoid the mistake of basing it on a single product — as in the eggs scheme. Beef cattle should be included in any such programme alongside with milk. This is particularly important in view of the fact that beef raising can be expanded far more, and far more easily, than milk production and does not require water- and dollar-consuming fodder.

It has been estimated that our present herd of 30,000 beef cattle could be trebled on our natural pasture and would still be highly remunerative even should meat prices drop by a third. In addition, beef raising requires little fixed investment and can thus easy be spread over the country and among individual small holders while milk production tends, despite pious wishes, to concentrate in big farm units and in some naturally favoured areas, leaving the other farms in a state of more or less marginal production.

It is for the experts to decide whether they should accept such a division between milk and beef-raising farmers or aim at a mixed cattle stock with a smaller milk yield. But whatever assistance is given to animal husbandry, it should be so framed as not to impede its progress towards those patterns that are optimal for the national economy.

Plans for Negev Phosphorus Plant Must Be Free of Politics

By Our Economic Editor

AFTER years of bitter disappointments in the wake of rosy hopes, the Israel public finds it difficult to believe that things have at last started to improve in the Negev mineral industries. The output of phosphates doubled in 1958, their quality improving and production costs falling.

Potash output is increasing according to schedule, several vexing technical and administrative problems have been solved, and insiders already dare take a hopeful view of the Dead Sea plant's financial prospects (although a substantial part of the investment costs will ultimately have to be written off), and even plan for another increase of the plant's producing capacity. The bromine factory is quietly extending its exports and developing new, more remunerative production lines. The copper works got off to a smooth start in a favourable world market situation, and at Eilat long drawn-out preparations for the large-scale production of table salt seem to be approaching realization. Lastly, another big project — a phosphorus plant — has taken shape, although it created a stir even before being approved by the appropriate economic authorities.

The stir has nothing to do with the project's merits or disadvantages, but with the approach of the Ministry of Development. Because the phosphorus plant would be an extractive industry, and a relatively heavy one according to Israel standards, and because it would be located in the Negev and thus help its development and settlement along, the Ministry has drawn the rash conclusion that it should be owned and operated by the State, although that would impose another charge on a Treasury already burdened with many urgent investment requirements.

State-Financing

In the past the State has had to shoulder the financing of Negev development projects because private capital showed little interest in their prospects at the terms offered hitherto, but that can hardly be regarded as a precedent for the future, particularly since in the case of phosphorus most of the capital required — at least for the first development stage — is likely to be available from non-Government sources.

Moreover, experience has shown that adequate or even excessive financing does not in itself assure a project's success, which also depends upon efficient management and commercial ability, both of which are likely to be hamstrung by bureaucratic supervision. It must be realized that although the Negev minerals are Israel's natural resources, they do not place this country in a monopolistic position — not even the Dead Sea's unique accumulation of salts — and export prospects therefore hinge on taking advantage of relatively small cost differentials, adopting modern techniques, choosing the production lines that have the best market prospects, etc. Any realistic approach to the phosphorus project must also take into account these complex considerations.

On the face of it, the project appears fairly simple — and iron-clad. The world consumption of phosphorus has risen steadily from less than 50,000 tons in 1940 to 153,000 in 1950 and an estimated 420,000 in 1958, and the trend will certainly continue in the future. By far the greatest part of the world output — about 300,000 tons in 1957 — comes from the U.S. where it is consumed. The other major producers are the U.S.S.R. (about 45,000 tons annually), Britain (35,000 tons), Western Germany (35,000 tons) and France (8,000 tons), while Italy, Australia and Japan produce less than 1,000 tons a year each. On the other hand, the biggest market for phosphorus-consuming detergents and fertilizers, and the one with the greatest potential, is the Far East, to which Israel could have good access.

The F.O.B. price of bulk phosphorus in Europe, which is relatively stable, ranges from $435 per ton in Germany to $515-540 in Britain (and more when sold in drums), while Israel could offer her produce at $385 and less per ton F.O.B. Haifa. Although some additional shipping and sales costs must be taken into account, this still leaves a margin of $40-50 per ton below the current market price and would assure remunerative operation for the Israel plant.

Shlumim Loan

At an annual output of 10,000 tons in the first stage, and 20,000 tons in the final stage, Israel would occupy a modest but important position in the world market, and could earn a net $2m. to $4m. a year in foreign currency, employing directly 186 workers in the first stage and 229 in the second. The total investment would run up to IL11.5m. (including $3m.) in the first stage and IL19m. (including $5.6m.) in the second, but the estimated return on it would be 13 per cent in the first stage and 20 per cent once the project is completed.

According to the plan submitted to the Economic Ministers' Committee, only IL3m. would have to be invested by the Government directly in the form of a loan from the Shlumim Corporation, although IL1.25m. to be invested by Fertilizers and Chemicals and IL2m. jointly promised by Central Trade and by Hamashbir (from the proceeds of the Nesher shares they have sold to Government) will also be financed by the Treasury. The rest of the capital is to be raised by Koor and by a British company, which is also ready to supply the technical know-how.

At closer view, however, the situation appears a bit more complicated. First, the costs and prices of phosphorus in the U.S. are much lower than those that prevail in Europe and lower than can be expected in Israel ($375 per ton in tank cars in the U.S. and no more than about $460 in drums C.I.F. Western European port). To be sure, direct underselling by American producers appears unlikely for several reasons:

- Israel's production would make up only a fraction of the U.S. output, and unless export dumping is applied — and the GATT countries look askance at it — such a practice would involve heavy losses for the bigger producer;
- the U.S. producers make phosphorus mostly as an intermediate for their own final product and have a ready local market for the remainder, which accounts for the fact that so far they have not attempted to export on a large scale;
- Israel is in a more favourable position for marketing her product because of her barter agreements and weaker currency (this last point presumably also accounts for the interest of the British company in the Israel phosphorus plant.)

All these reasons are doubtless valid so far as they go, but one can easily see that it would require commercial skill and tact to make them actually work to our advantage.

Second, the low price of Israel phosphorus is not a grant of nature. The most important cost factor in phosphorus production is electric power, which is more expensive here than either in America or in Europe. Even at the lowest tariff conceivable — the rates calculated for the Steel Town works — the price per k.w.h. in Israel would be 50 per cent higher than in Germany and the U.S., and somewhat higher than the minimum rate applied for similar industries in Britain. The technical quality of the Negev phosphate rock is also inferior to that of the Florida or Morocco rock, which can be reduced with a lower electricity consumption. These disadvantages are, however, offset by the fact that our phosphate rock is much cheaper, costing less than half of what it costs in the U.S., and about a quarter of what it costs in Britain or Germany (which have to import the rock from overseas). The entire project clearly hinges upon efficient mining and low transport and other ancillary costs, and carelessness or weakness on this point could easily pare down the vital profit margin.

Market Problems

Third, in spite of the growing world consumption of phosphorus and the attractive prices Israel would be able to quote, marketing difficulties must be taken into account at least in the initial phase, and there will be many shipping and administrative problems that can best be solved by men of commercial standing and experience. Thus the export of elemental phosphorus in drums, for one thing, is likely to be too expensive for general sale and can be expected to cater only to small specialty markets. In order to find wide outlets as a starting material for the production of concentrated phosphatic fertilizers and detergents overseas, phosphorus must be shipped in bulk, but this mode of transport has not yet come into use on the high seas and some sales-resistance is certain to be encountered at the beginning, quite apart from the technical hitches that are likely to occur during the trial period.

In addition to the export of elemental phosphorus, phosphatic fertilizers (such as triple superphosphate or diammonium phosphate) can also be exported profitably to the Far East and under certain conditions even to Europe, but fused potassium phosphate, which experts regard as the most attractive fertilizer (due to its high content of plant food), is as yet little accepted by farmers, and considerable effort will be necessary to develop its sales abroad. Similarly, much spade-work will have to be done to develop the production and marketing of phosphatic salts and other derivatives (inorganic and organic), though it is by this diversification of products and catering to special requirements that the industry can attain a solid base and a high profit rate.

Summing up, one sees that the real problems which the phosphorus project has to face and solve have little to do with ownership or financing. A prerequisite of their solution is a practical and businesslike approach divorced from dogmatic strings and political considerations. The initiators of the plan propose, for instance, to erect the plant in Oron and not in Dimona and thus to save IL0.8m. of capital, half of it in foreign currency (although the need of running the required power line to Oron would reduce this advantage to IL0.3m.). Whether or not that site would be the most convenient will presumably require further and more detailed exploration. But a decision in this respect can obviously have nothing to do with party politics or even with current employment programmes, both of which considerations have played havoc with the siting of many industrial plants in this country.

Delivery van with fibreglass body produced by Autocars Ltd. of Haifa. "Plastic" is as hard as steel.

FIBREGLASS CAR POINTS UP PLASTICS POSSIBILITIES

By YA'ACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE Israel car industry is at last to catch up with the use of fibreglass reinforced plastics, one of the most revolutionary of the many fascinating materials created by the inventive research minds of the chemical industry.

Glass fibres bring to a certain group of plastics known as polyester resins physical and chemical advantages similar to those bestowed on cement by asbestos fibres. They become as tough and resilient as sheet steel—at a third its weight. They have first-rate insulating and weathering qualities, and an increasing number of aircraft components are now made from them. Indeed, in the past six years fibreglass plastics have dislodged sheet steel from one unchallenged monopoly after another. Britain has started making even the loading platforms of tipper trucks, which are subject to strenuous wear and tear, from fibreglass reinforced plastics.

In their work on "Plastics in the Service of Man" two British technologists, E.G. Couzens and V.E. Yarsley (Pelican, 1956) report on this type of plastics that

"the most important applications are in the form of reinforced articles, the commonest reinforcement being glass, woven cloth or as unwoven glass mat... As no pressure is required all sorts of complicated shapes can be fabricated with simple equipment and comparative ease.

"A special merit of the reinforced polyester resin is its very high impact strength, coupled with the fact that it does not dent; also in the event of damage, repairs being easily effected.

"Consequently there is considerable interest in the use of the reinforced polyester resins for the manufacture of such diverse articles as boats, press tools, corrugated roof-lights, car bodies and other automotive parts and machine housings.

"This is certainly one of the materials which will be coming into prominence within the next few years, particularly when the prices of raw materials fall as the result of more economical methods of manufacture coupled with production on a larger and more mechanized scale."

Light and Durable

One of the industries that has lost no time in capitalizing on the advantages of the versatile plastic materials is the highly competitive automobile industry. Quoting again Couzens and Yarsley, "the glass fibre reinforced plastics have of course many interesting advantages which may affect mass-production. They are light in weight and very durable, are not liable to the rattles which develop in metal bodies, are non-drumming and very resistant to the ravages of weather and corrosion."

In countries like Israel, where car output may run to thousands a year but hardly to hundreds of thousands, the use of plastics is ideally suited to offset the disadvantages of limited production. This is why Autocars Company Ltd., of Haifa has now undertaken it. Unlike steel sheeting, which is stamped into car body parts by heavy and very expensive presses that repay the considerable investment in them only when production reaches a rather high minimum figure, plastics need no outlay beyond a few hundred pounds for moulds of plastercast, wood, or plastics, to give body parts any desired shape.

Thus it is still economic to turn out car bodies in smaller numbers without having to charge higher prices on account of heavy fixed capital charges per product. On the other hand, manual labour, much of it unskilled, is used to a larger extent, a distinct advantage in a country whose economic planners are bent on finding industries that will absorb as much labour per unit of capital investment as possible.

Another economic attraction is that the added value is fairly high, making the commercial cars now produced by Autocars Co. an ideal export item. According to the firm, the added value is at least 40 per cent. The chief foreign imports are the engine, gearbox and back axle, all British-made. The company is now straining its production capacity to fill its first export orders, with only a small number earmarked for the local market.

At the recent Reinforced Plastics Technical Conference held by the British Plastics Federation, Dr. J.P. Standinger, an authority on plastics, spoke of "the shift of emphasis from appearance factors to chemical and physical properties, now that plastics are out of the haberdashery business and into the industrial materials market."

Plastic Pipeline

One of the papers read at the Conference was by Dr. T.F. Gaskell, British Petroleum Exploration Co., who spoke optimistically of the potentialities of the easy handling and quick laying of reinforced plastics pipelines about eight inches in diametre. He thought this might pay off against steel and the smooth interior surface might lead to a 20 per cent increase in throughput compared with the rougher lining of a steel pipe.

An expert of the Military Experimental Establishment of the British Ministry of Supply described experiments with the use of fibre glass laminates for bridging pontoons and with new flexible materials for field defences to replace corrugated iron.

The field of application for industrial plastics capable of shaping by manual labour is likely to expand. It is in such manufactures where know-how, technical skills and labour form a high proportion of the value, that our export prospects look most promising.

Stocks and Commodities

Year Ends on Firm Note

THE last two trading days of 1958 were extremely firm with demand considerably exceeding offers. Tsvi Dollar jumped by four points on December 30, reaching a new all-time high of 101 per cent although turnover was not unusual. Defence Loan Premium Bonds jumped by five points. So did Palestine Electric preferred. Other Dollar-linked advanced less but were marked "buyers only." On Wednesday, a reaction set in in Tsvi Dollar and Defence Loan Premium Bonds and other linked bonds advanced modestly.

Also better for the week were the equities, with the exception of Assis and Potash, which were lower. Another firm spot was provided by the Dead Sea Works five per cent debentures, ten points higher than last week.

This advance on the Stock Exchange appears to have been caused by several reasons. First, there seems to be some nervousness among savers and investors concerning possible repercussions on the future of Israel's monetary policy in connection with the recent monetary changes in Western Europe. Another reason why the last two days of the year were so buoyant could have been the fact that "the account date" for these two days' dealings is January 2 and that these dealings, made on account of 1959, did not touch the liquidity position of December 31. The exchange was closed yesterday.

Wall Street at New Highs

NEW York stock markets continued to advance for the past two weeks, reaching new highs on December 30. Business news and prospects continued encouraging, although some observers say that the market now appears vulnerable to correction. Gold mining shares were in demand, which was said to reflect the recent monetary reforms in Europe.

On December 30 the Dow Jones average for 30 Industrials was 581.80 as against 565.18 two weeks earlier, and for 20 Rails 156.98 as against 154.36.

Industrials Buoyant in London

INDUSTRIALS were buoyant in London in a generally firm market. Gilt-Edged securities met investment support and closed firm, reflecting the sterling convertibility move. From now on, there will be one variety of externally held sterling (no-residents), which will be freely convertible into gold or dollars at the official rate of exchange of $2.78-$2.82 for the sterling. Although the position of the sterling area resident was not immediately affected, it was suggested that dollar import controls will be considerably relaxed.

Reuter's Daily Index for Gilt-Edged was 75.2 as against 74.6 on December 30 two weeks earlier, and for Industrials 268.9 as against 267.8. Kaffirs were 79.1 as against 78.8.

Heavy Gold Dealing in Paris

HEAVY dealings in gold were reported from Paris with prices continuing upward. This was attributed to a resumption of hoarding after the recent devaluation by 17.55 per cent.

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New Policy: Building Flats for Rental

By Our Economic Correspondent

A NEW approach to building policy is heralded by the report of the public commission appointed a year ago by the Minister of Labour to look into the possibilities of encouraging residential construction for rent.

According to the estimates of the commission, which was headed by Dr. Lehmann of the Bank Leumi and represented house owners, the Tenants' Association, the Treasury and the various building companies including Solel Boneh, Rassco and Amidar, 50 per cent of all Israel families dwell in their own homes, 25 per cent in Government-owned houses and 25 per cent in apartments rented from private landlords and mostly acquired for key money.

Before World War Two, most earners had to spend about 25 per cent of their monthly budget on rent, but when the war brought building to a standstill and rents were frozen while prices and wages rose, the landlords found their profits dwindling and only a few managed to recoup some of the loss by getting key money.

At the same time, mass immigration created a housing problem of such proportions that private capital was unable to cope with it, and the Government and the Jewish Agency became the most important builders. Inflation had its share in reducing the amount of money available for mortgages and on top of this came the rise in building costs, partly due to the general price rise and partly because of taxes and levies. Few contractors could afford to hold on to the houses they built and to lease them, even to tenants who were willing to pay high rents. They had to get their cash back quickly and to sell the flats as quickly as they put them up.

Public Burden

Public residential building is non-profit: the rent or the sales price barely covers costs and cannot provide capital for new building projects. As a result, the burden of such construction on the public purse is tremendous. At the same time, the average earner gets deeply into debt for the flat he buys or rents for key money. He would often be more than willing to lease an apartment for a relatively high monthly rent instead, if the terms were right.

The commission, which estimates that a two-room flat in or near Tel Aviv could fetch somewhere around IL115-120 today, hopes to cut this figure by a quarter by its recommendations, making it possible for more Israelis to move into such flats, although they would still be inaccessible to the bulk of new immigrants, for instance.

The commission has concentrated on the legislative changes that it considers necessary to attract capital, both domestic and foreign, to residential construction. It is proposed to bring such projects into the category of approved enterprises and to relax rent control further — at present rents in new building are free for the first ten years.

Tax Reductions

Both the income tax authorities and the municipalities would grant tax reductions to builders under the commission's recommendations. If the houses are put up in development areas, the duties levied on the building materials are to be reimbursed, and private investors are to be able to purchase plots under similar conditions as the public building corporations. All this should increase profits, although the commission emphasizes that the project will not pay unless builders can obtain 20-year mortgages at four or five per cent.

It is significant that the commission, not content with these recommendations, proposes research into the rents now obtaining in existing buildings and into the possibility of adding upper floors where building density is not too high.

It looks as if the commission has made a serious attempt to break out of the rut in which our housing has got in the past ten years, to create conditions for the attraction of local and foreign capital and to adjust some of the anomalies of our building market; but it remains to be seen what will be the fate of these recommendations.

Timely and Sensible

The representative of the Treasury has refused to sign the report "because he represents a Government department which will have to react to it." The Government is, of course, interested in lightening its overwhelming housing burden by attracting private capital to building for rent, but the income tax reductions and foreign currency relaxations involved in the commission's recommendations give rise to new problems. The municipalities will also have something to say about the matter before they agree to reduce their taxes.

But the recommendations are timely and make sense. They may prove the thin end of the wedge that will open the way to more economic housing financing, to greater mobility for the working population and to fewer financial troubles for young couples loath to settle down under debts they cannot manage.

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FROM METULLA TO EILAT — ON FOOT

By MEIR BEN-DOV

ONLY one road leads to Eilat, but still some fly, others travel by car or bus or taxi; adventurous souls go by motorcycle or even simple push-bike; those who cannot afford the fare hitch a ride on a lorry. With all these ways to get there, one must be crazy to want to walk there — and especially so if one decides to go all the way to Metulla for the starting point. Yet the three young men who walked briskly into Eilat last month after 22 days of hiking from Metulla were dusty and unshaven, but in their right minds.

The three were Nahum Baruch, aged 21, Moshe Zar, 22, and Yehezkiel Dagan, 21. They were friends from a long way back, ever since they grew up in the Bnei Akiva religious youth movement that prepared them for membership in the orthodox kibbutz Ha'ogrot Yitzhak in the Sharon. Right from their schooldays they had been fond of walking: not the walk of five kilometres in an afternoon that some people find enough, but long excursions of 200 or 300 kilometres over hills and deserts.

This autumn they asked their kibbutz for a six-weeks' leave, bought canned food and jerry cans and hired a jeep with the money saved up from their army pay. Following the route of their future hikes, which they had carefully worked out on their maps beforehand, they inspected every place that they had chosen for overnight rests, wherever possible in settlements, and in every third camp they left three days' supplies of food for three. Where the third night had to be spent in the open, they made caches of food and water, burying it in small lots at widely separated places so that if some were stolen by man or beast, enough would remain to last them till their next hoard. In their note-book, they made careful records of bearings, distances and directions.

Baruchi, Zar and Dagan examine their principal equipment in Eilat, after walking from Metulla. Photo by Ben-Dov

Exciting Routes

All preparations made, they returned their jeep to its owner, packed sleeping bag, spare boots, maps and *tefillin* in their rucksacks, and set off from Metulla on Monday, November 17. Shunning roads, they walked over mountains and through wadis, always choosing the most exciting routes and scenery. They went through the hills of Naftali, close to the Lebanese border, on through Merom, through beautiful Wadi Amud to Hakuk, on to Lavi, through Bik'at Bet Netufa, across the Emek, to the Menashe hills and Samaria to their home kibbutz in the Sharon. From there they started off again, across the Jerusalem Corridor and through the Adulam area and along the armistice lines with Jordan.

From Nevatim onwards, their way led through real desert. They turned east through the Desert of Judea to Rosh Zohar, on to Mazad Zohar on the shores of the Dead Sea, Sdom, Eyn Tamar, Nahal Zin, Hor Hahar and Eyn Zik to Mitspe Ramon and a brief touch of "civilization" again. Here they were able to acquire a supply of fresh fruit and bread to relieve the monotony of their iron rations, and here too they were able to send off a batch of postcards. The postcards were part of their daily ritual, almost as much as putting on their *tefillin* and praying every morning before starting their journey. Every day they wrote one to their kibbutz, giving all the details of that day's journey, and every third day they wrote postcards to their families. If no post offices lay on their route, they would keep the cards in their rucksacks, till they reached one, but they never let a day pass without writing.

Collecting Specimens

Their daily route averaged 35 kilometres. Where it was interesting they lingered over it, admiring the views, collecting specimens of rocks and fossils, identifying plant life with the aid of the Army's handbooks on natural vegetation, and taking photographs against all the differing backgrounds.

From Mitspe Ramon onwards they decided to follow the road in case of trouble, but still they trekked across the sands and the rocks, at a certain distance from the asphalt.

Tuesday night they made their last bivouac in a wadi only ten kilometres north of Eilat. Then, in the early morning, they marched cheerfully into Eilat, straight to the Local Council offices to have their diary stamped for authentification, as they had done at every inhabited spot they had passed.

They made the total distance of 789 kilometres (distance by road, 337 kilometres) in 22 days, with no incidents at all and found all their precious caches intact. There was even less rain than they were prepared for — a blessing in the first part of their trip, though they might have liked more to fill up at the waterholes of the Arava. Their boots lasted them well enough, with only one change, though Yehezkiel Dagan managed the whole journey with only one pair of boots which finished the route almost undamaged.

Back to Work

The three did not waste time in Eilat. "We've seen it on more than a dozen trips and probably know the surrounding country better than most Eilatis," explained Moshe Zar. From the Council offices they walked straight to Arkia and bought air tickets back to Lod on the next plane with the last of their money. "We've spent enough time walking. Tomorrow we must be back in our kibbutz to do some work. Our leave is not quite over yet, but there is no sense in wasting any more time when our kibbutz needs us."

What was the purpose of their trip? we asked them. "We like walking, we wanted to see more of the country, and we wanted to prove that it could be done." And now that they had proved it, what did they plan to do next? Nahum Baruchi told us: Next year we would like to take a walking trip right across Ethiopia, climb Kilimanjaro and meet the Emperor Haile Selassie, Lion of Judah." And after that? "Well, no one has yet walked from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego," the three grinned.

UP-TO-DATE GADGETS BRIGHTEN SHOPPING

By ESTHER ALTMAN

SHOPPING in the main centres has become quite an exciting experience. Gone are the days of almost empty windows and fly-blown wares unattractively displayed. Now the eye is caught at every step by colour, fashion, and — irresistible to the housewife — new gadgets and useful items for her home. Gay plastics in pastel shades or exciting basic colours have almost completely replaced the stolid, blue-rimmed enamel ware of the past, and one's home, therefore, can take on an attractive new look without too high a cost.

A tour round the shops selling household goods ends with a long list of new things to buy for the home. Mine included four new types of grillers — a breathtaking experience! Two are electric grillers which look like small-sized ovens and are neat and compact — one in chromium, the other in aluminium. For those who have to eat their food grilled and prefer to use electricity — these are the grillers for them.

Wonder Grill

The third griller is a very simple affair called The Wondergrill, made of aluminium and resembling a large, square dustpan, its surface grooved to allow such juices as do manage to run out of the meat to drain off into a container near the handle. This can be used on any heating equipment — preferably a fast heat, as grilling requires rapid cooking. This grill is inexpensive.

The fourth grill is the Galon. It is made of pure aluminium and looks like an oversized Dutch oven or "wonder pot." It has a grill plate inside and a small, round window in the top of the cover, so that one literally can see "what's cooking." It can be used on any heating element, kerosene stove, gas, etc., and is very easy to keep clean. Bakelite handles enable safe handling. This grill, in price, comes between the electric grill and the "shovel" type. All are worth looking into if you want to cook your food without using any fat, and need rapid cooking.

In the plastic field, in addition to all the now standard bowls, basins, garbage pails, etc., there are attractive new glass holders in various colours. The plastic is heat-resistant.

A really new and interesting item is the plastic egg container and carrier. It looks like a tiny brief case, comes in very pretty plastic shades and holds one dozen eggs which fit snugly into the two sides of the container. It can then be held in one hand by its handles. The entire container can fit into a refrigerator shelf and will hold the eggs compactly and safely.

With so many new recipes abounding, the use of different spices has become quite important. New on the market are six plastic spice boxes with a self-shelf, all of which come in opaque plastic, with six different-coloured lids. Another set of six spice boxes is made of clear plastic through which you can see the spices.

Still in the plastic field comes a cutlery box, an ideal addition if you don't have a cutlery drawer in your kitchen. Here too, the boxes come in pretty pastel colours.

A new coffee grinder has also appeared, with all the movable elements made of plastic which helps keep the grinder clean. The container is of glass, so here again it is possible to watch the coffee as it is being ground.

With so much on the market in these very delightful pastel shades, endless possibilities are opened up for matching or off-setting kitchen equipment with curtains, tablecloths, etc., to give a gay, happy-to-live-in effect, particularly important first thing in the morning when seen through that "I'm not ready to wake up yet" feeling.

Thermos Flasks

Useful all the year round is a new assortment of brightly-coloured thermos flasks, offering a choice of colours and sizes, which makes it much easier to attend to the needs of different members of the family.

Amcor Ware (Emaic) offers five cooking pots in five different sizes and in five different pastel colours. They also supply three enamel frying pans in three sizes, very simple to keep clean. Alaphim is the name of another new variety of frying pan — of aluminium with a copper-coloured lid. Very attractive in anyone's kitchen, they are excellent for cooking and easily cleaned.

One final item which is very recent and welcome indeed is the folding step-ladder, rubber tipped and sturdy, which also serves as a chair for the kitchen. For those housewives who are somewhat short in the arm (or the leg), this is a real boon. Those things tucked away on the top-most shelf can now be got at with ease — and how nice they are to see once again!

Washing Machine 'Invasion'

By ZEEV SCHUL

WHEN the first automatic laundries mushroomed in Israel a few years ago, it seemed only a question of time until some bright young man would devise plans to build the goose that laid the golden eggs. This assumption is now borne out by an estimated 50,000 to 60,000 proud possessors of Israel-built washing machines ranging from modest quaking kettles (IL.350 and up) to sleek enamel-and-chrome jobs (close to IL.600).

Prospective buyers are often bewildered by the profusion and similarity of the various models, little knowing that Israel has the dubious distinction of possessing more washing-machine factories and fewer machines produced than most other machine-producing countries — five times as many plants as France or England, with one or two more in the offing. Eighteen in all, at the latest tally.

The fact that almost any well-equipped mechanical workshop can go into machine-assembly or even production without investing in much specialized equipment has tempted many workshop owners to raise their standing to that of a "factory owner," guided by the principle that where 18 eat, a 19th need not hunger.

Further lures are exaggerated estimates of a potential 500,000-machine market; although mechanical-mindedness, keeping up with the Joneses and some "cold-blooded" arithmetic by housewives do offer hopes of continued absorption for some 15,000-20,000 units per year, which is the present estimated total output of the entire industry.

A Cow for a Bottle of Milk

The success of the washing machines seems linked to the slackening popularity of "launderettes." Automatic laundry-owners apparently underestimated the housewives' attachment to their hard-to-come-by linen. The use of strong detergents, which may have lengthened the life-span of launderette washing machines, affected the wash very differently as rueful housewives soon discovered.

It all served to bring out some of Grandma's old-fashioned prejudice, latent in every housewife, against giving the wash out. Attachment to the eceteras and reluctance to their public handling offers another good excuse to buy a washing machine. Last and certainly not least, are the relatively reasonable price of the machine and the fact that instalments have brought it "just" within reach.

Credit must be given to local manufacturers for their sensible approach to design which, though adapted from European models, has taken local conditions into consideration and come up with the closest thing there is to a "portable" machine. Planned for modest sized flats, the average machine does not take up more than 50 cm. by 45 cm., or by accepted popular measurements, just over four tiles of floor space. Even water problems have been taken into account, and a good number of recent models are now provided with equipment allowing thrifty housewives to re-use hot suds for a second load.

Operating procedures have been kept simple and easy to follow, unless one reads the accompanying English instruction manual first; translated into reality, "Pull the Wringer Fork upright and fasten it onto the Handle Ring and then button down the Aluminium Lid on rear side..." usually means some very simple operation like giving one thing a jerk and pushing down another.

THOUGH sales talk is very voluble in lauding the technical advantages of different models, in essence there is only one principle to all: how to agitate the wash most with least injury to the fabrics. Water jets, agitators or rotating "kettles" all serve the same fundamental purpose. Few, if any, of the machines, however, stand up to the full promised loads (average 4 kgs.) and the majority of models will not operate satisfactorily above three-quarters of the maximum advertised capacity. This is the point where some simple arithmetic comes in.

Unless the machine-owning housewife is willing to do her laundry twice a week, the average family of four will probably pile up something like 10 kgs. of laundry. In other words: three to four machine-loads. Soaking and "pre-scrubbing" take an average of some 20 minutes. The average load, including rinsing and wringing, should take another 15 minutes. Multiplied by three or four — plus time "readying" the machine, cleaning and drying it afterwards, make a total of two to three hours. A saving of only about half the time needed for doing laundry the good old-fashioned way.

Getting help to do the same quantity of laundry once a week would cost about IL5 or approximately IL250 per year. Giving it out to a launderette would cost IL50 less, a total of 200 pounds per year. In other words, and provided the housewife is still having enough "fun" operating her machine so as not to induce her to calculate her own efforts, the average machine will pay for itself in something over two years.

Quality Compared

JUST how good are the Israel machines, and how do they compare to their foreign counterparts? The question is not easily answered because the relatively young Israel product has not as yet stood up to the most important test of all: time. When it is new, however, the local machine washes as efficiently and thoroughly as most foreign machines. Rinsing, a fully automatic procedure in American and some European-produced models, has the Israel models at a disadvantage since these are of the "semi-automatic" type. But this is offset somewhat by the fact that they are not "linked" to the general drainage system of the flat and can be operated wherever convenient. The manual or automatic wringers are also fairly efficient, provided with adequate safety guards which will separate the rollers with the flick of a wrist.

But centrifugal driers are still far from perfect. Most such models have only a limited capacity. The wet clothes have to be carefully arranged to balance the perforated drum since the machine will otherwise vibrate badly — and the arrangement can consume as much time as when feeding the clothes through the wringer.

Manufacturers' Profits

"PROFITS are low," claim some of the manufacturers, pointing out that cut-throat competition and fly-by-night firms have lowered profits to the barest of minimums. High purchase taxes and retailers' profits account for from 30 to 45 per cent of the gross paid by the customer. To survive, manufacturers claim, they must sell a considerable number of units per month since many of them lack capital to tide over slack periods. Fortunately for them, technical innovations are few from year to year.

Though it is difficult to forecast just how good export chances are, some queries from abroad have already been received. Foreign importers will, however, likely enough ask for performance guarantees beyond the conventional service guarantees. Judging by present qualities, such guarantees need not be costly. Perhaps the local product is already equivalent to international export standards — its "popular" design probably is.

New Israel-made washing machine allows housewife to attend to other things while the washing is done.

What You Should Look Out for When Buying a Washing Machine

The development of the manufacture of Israel-made washing machines over the last few years has contributed greatly towards easing the work of the Israel housewife, and has saved her much time and money.

As washing machines are among the most highly prized household goods, you will do well to pay attention to certain details and advantages when buying one.

The local market is crowded nowadays with all sorts of washing machines, enabling the buyer to pick and choose. We should, however, like to take this opportunity of picking out one in particular: UNIVERSAL, which has, as far as we know, proved itself in household use. The makers of UNIVERSAL have spared no effort to meet the housewife's needs.

To give some examples:

1. The machine has deep-set rims which prevent the water from splashing all over the floor.
2. The machine is movable, thanks to wheels affixed to it.
3. The rinsing and emptying system is automatic.
4. The motor of the machine itself is of superior foreign manufacture.
5. The centrifugal drying system is all aluminium, of one single piece, without any welding. The boiler is mounted on dock observers to save it from shock.
6. The machine has an excellent high polish finish, giving it an attractive appearance. Last but not least, we should like to point out our special servicing department which caters faithfully to all our buyers.

(Advt.)

New Strides in Plastic Textiles

By MAUREEN FELBERG

IN association with textiles, the word "plastic" once smacked of cheap fabric. This connotation was partly due to unfortunate early experiments when the ugly smell, crude colours and sticky feel of plastic material were more obvious than the advantages of lighter weight, washability and lower price.

All three of these complaints against plastic textiles have now been overcome by the more ambitious manufacturers, and today something like 80 Israel firms produce plastic material. Of these the bulk are small workshops, but seven or eight factories have payrolls of between 50 and 300. In all of the large firms plastic materials as used for tablecloths and curtaining are only a branch of the industry.

Most of Israel's plastics are absorbed by the home market. World competition is very keen, with Germany taking the lead over other advanced countries in supplying most of the less developed European areas. We do, however, export to Africa.

One of the more exciting aspects of plastic textiles is the possibility of continual development. The Weizmann Institute has a plastics research association which works together with the Government, employing 10 chemists. Laboratories are also attached to the larger factories. Cotton is cotton and that's that, and the same goes for all the pure animal and vegetable fabrics, which is good in itself, but there is no knowing what advances will be made in plastic in 10 years' time.

Mayer Plastics, the largest firm of its type in the country, has just produced a fabric which will be in Israel shops in the next few weeks. It is a thin, pliable and exceptionally strong material for kitchen and bathroom furnishings. In good colours and attractive designs, it is another sign that plastic is no longer a synonym for second best, certainly for bathrooms and kitchens where the fabric should be strong, easy to keep clean and bright without being garish. The same firm also has a method of printing fabrics with plastic designs with the colours appearing brighter than other methods. It is also the only firm in the country that produces plastic velvet, which is used to line gift boxes, and to emboss designs on other fabrics.

Kibbutz Haogen has one of the most thriving plastic factories in Israel. This kibbutz, most of whose members are from Czechoslovakia, originally started with a rubber factory, and as the machinery for producing plastics is very similar, they made the switch ten years ago when the plastic industry started growing. Among other things they produce an important thin-sheet textile used to cover crops. It keeps the temperature under the cloth ten degrees higher and can replace the glass hothouse; which has the disadvantage of being breakable and considerably more expensive.

Chief chemist at the Haogen laboratory is Dan Zimmerman, a 30-year-old kibbutz member who lost his sight in the War of Liberation. After his accident he went to America, where he studied plastic production at an Ohio university for two years.

The Yarden Plastic Company produces polyethylene film, the protective material for covering foodstuffs. It takes in oxygen but is impervious to water, and because of its greater strength and durability, it is rapidly replacing cellophane. Yarden also produces lightweight plastic oilcloth with silk screen designs.

Variety in patterns in plastic materials is still a field with much room for improvement: that plastics are no longer ugly doesn't mean that all are beautiful. Now that the main fear of plastic fabrics is over, the way is clear for a lighter hand in decoration.

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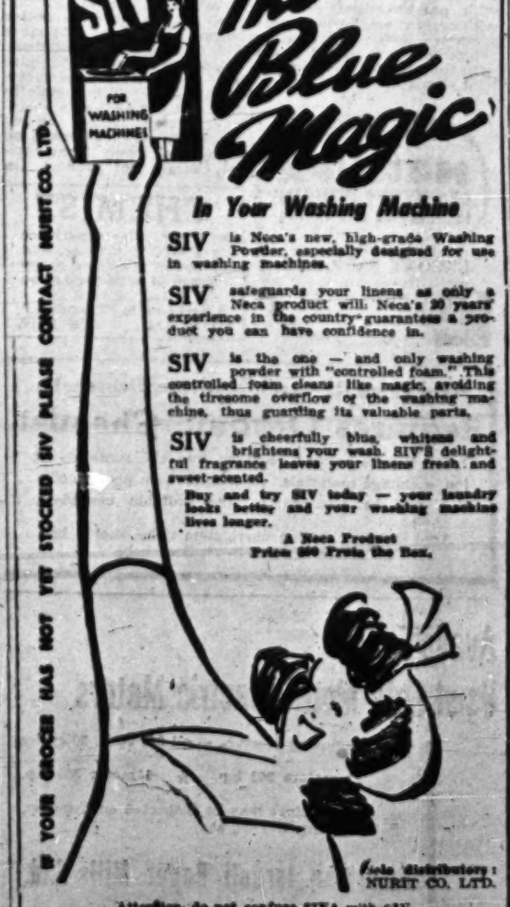

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National Health Insurance Plan Explained

By Arthur Saul Dupre

THE main feature of the National Health Insurance Scheme suggested by the Kanev Committee is that it will be worked through existing sick funds; the main change from the member's point of view being that payment will henceforth become compulsory. It is also provided that additional sick funds may be recognized as part of the scheme provided they fulfil certain conditions. The most important is that they must have not less than 10,000 members, must maintain a country-wide network of branches, must be run by the members, make no profits, be subject to the control of the State Comptroller, maintain a due proportion between administrative and medical expenditure and regularly present a budget and accounts.

This tot shows Kupat Holim Doctor just how good his lungs are when brought for a check-up at Infant Welfare station.

In the first stage, national health insurance is to embrace 80 per cent of the population for all medical care; and 100 per cent for hospitalization. In the second stage, it is hoped to take in 100 per cent of the population. Included in the first stage will be the families of all agricultural workers, industrial employees and self-employed who do not hire help (except apprentices) as well as all artisans and small shopkeepers.

The benefits would include hospitalisation, general and specialist medical care including X-rays and laboratory tests, personal medical attention within the framework of preventive medicine; prescriptions and dental care in part (diseases of the mouth, X-rays of mouth and teeth and extractions). In some special cases there would be payment for travel costs in connection with treatment and for certain grades of convalescence. The fund would also participate in the cost of orthopedic and other appliances. In general only a certain specific list of medicines would be provided free; more elaborate remedies would have to be paid for in part, the balance coming out of a central fund.

Paying the Bill

It is expected that the first year of operation of stage one would cost IL89m. at 1958-59 prices and wages. Employers would be asked to contribute 2.7 per cent of the full gross salaries of their workers while the National Insurance Institute would pay in 0.3 per cent to cover the cost of work accidents. The premiums levied from the workers themselves would be three per cent of gross wages up to a maximum of IL9, with those earning under IL80 per month paying only two per cent. Self-employed persons would have to pay the full six per cent themselves.

All these payments would include hospitalization rights. Those who are insured for hospitalization alone would pay 1.3 per cent of their total income. The scale is on a par with most European national health schemes.

The committee are recommended that the Treasury contribute 10 per cent as much as the insured and the employers together, i.e. nine per cent of the total expenditure. In stage one of the scheme the government payment would be IL7.5; when the whole population is embraced, it would amount to IL9.2m. In 1957-58 the Government paid the sick funds IL8.5m. in subsidies.

In estimating costs it has also to be borne in mind that the scheme would apportion medical services between the sick funds and the government. The government would bear, out of its own resources, the cost of hospitalization in specific categories like mental illness, T.B. and chronic diseases (already for the most part the concern of the Ministry of Health and Malben). In addition, regular hospitalisation would be only partly the responsibility of the funds. The government, local authorities and other public bodies would also have a share.

The provision of hospitalisation for 100 per cent of the population presents a serious problem so long as the population grows rapidly and hospital beds are short. This applies particularly to mental hospitals. Moreover, under a national health scheme a number of small private mental hospitals with low standards will have to be discontinued. In 1951 there were 3.4 general hospital beds per 1,000; today the proportion has fallen to three per 1,000. A safe average in civilised countries is reckoned to be five per thousand.

When the Kanev committee concluded unanimously that, at this stage, it was impossible to nationalise medicine, it had to preserve the accepted distribution of functions and costs between insurance and health services (preventive medicine, special hospitals etc.).

According to the committee plan, in the first stage of the insurance scheme its estimated budget will be IL92m.; in the second stage, IL102m. In 1957-58 the combined budget of all the public health and medical services in the country was IL-131.6m. With the growth of our population, by 1960 this budget should rise to IL-154m., of which Health Insurance would cover the IL-102m. mentioned above.

The Changeover

How will the changeover from voluntary to compulsory health insurance take place? At present the various sick funds are autonomous and to a large extent make their own rules. Under the national scheme, the way the funds will function will be outlined by the Knesset and implemented by the Minister or Ministers responsible. In Israel, where national insurance is the province of the Minister of Labour, he will be responsible for the insurance side of the scheme while the Minister of Health will supervise and control the health matters.

A public council will be set up by the Minister of Labour which will closely scrutinize the activities of the funds, lay down the lines by which duplication of functions between them can be avoided; and in general advise the Minister in drawing up regulations. One of the main changes will be to set up an equalization fund between all the sick funds in the scheme. This will ensure the financing of an efficient service in various zones of the country, and will take into account demographic, social, economic and climatic variations as well as differences in the age and occupation of beneficiaries.

It will also be possible to set up common clinics for members of all the funds in places where one clinic or even just one doctor can adequately deal with all needs. Hospital services will be thoroughly coordinated to eliminate overlapping. Indeed, the chronic shortage of hospital beds emphasizes the need to preserve existing external agencies like Malben, Hadassah and other charitable foundations and encourage them to continue their work in Israel. This recognition was one of the reasons why the committee did not recommend the transfer of all the hospitals to one authority.

The plan proposes, in the most unequivocal terms, a single coordinating hospital authority to be headed by the Minister of Health. It would represent the principal institutions maintaining hospitals.

Summary of Benefits

The benefits of the obligatory as against the voluntary scheme may therefore be summarized as follows. Payments for medical services will be standardized and all employed persons compelled, in their own interests, to participate in health insurance. This will make it possible to eliminate the present limitations on membership and free treatment which have to be imposed in a voluntary scheme on sufferers from chronic illness or diseases entailing expensive and protracted treatment.

The scope of benefits not at present included free in voluntary schemes will be widened. Here the main improvement will be the inclusion of the family of the insured in all benefits without additional payment.

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First Student Nun at University

By a Special Correspondent

SISTER Georgine is something of a celebrity on the Givat Ram Campus: she is the first nun to enrol as a student at the Hebrew University. However, since her arrival some weeks ago, all but a few inquisitive stares have turned into smiles of recognition, thanks to her engaging personality and her ability to converse fluently in Hebrew, English, French and German.

Sister Georgine reads "Ha'aretz" with two American students of Hebrew.

Languages come naturally to Sister Georgine. Born in Alsace, in the Franco-German border region, she grew up knowing both French and German. On joining the Order of Notre Dame de Sion she also studied English, Latin and Italian, and during her stay at the Order's convent in Strasbourg she was able to graduate from the famous university in that city.

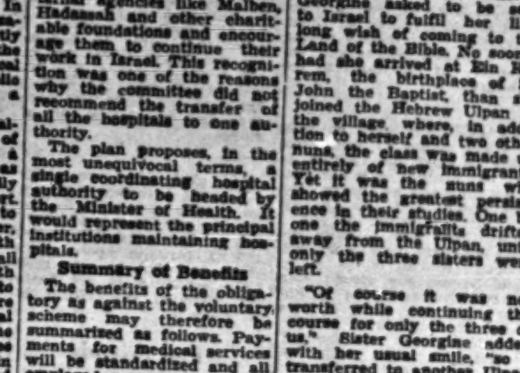
After serving for a time in Tunis — "not long enough to study Arabic," Sister Georgine asked to be sent to Israel to fulfil her lifelong wish of coming to the Land of the Bible. No sooner had she arrived at Ein Kerem, the birthplace of St. John the Baptist, than she joined the Hebrew Ulpan in the village where, in addition to herself and two other nuns, the class was made up entirely of new immigrants. Yet it was the nuns who showed the greatest persistence in their studies. One by one the immigrants drifted away from the Ulpan, until only the three sisters were left.

"Of course it was not worth while continuing the course for only the three of us," Sister Georgine added with her usual smile, "so I transferred to another Ulpan in Jerusalem."

As soon as she felt she had acquired a sufficient command of the language, Sister Georgine went to Givat Ram to enrol as a student in the Institute of Jewish Studies. Actually, she regards the study of Hebrew only as a tool to satisfy another of her wishes: to study the Bible in the original.

"In Israel every man, woman and child, cleric and layman, lives through the pages of the Bible. The historical associations are present everywhere. It is wonderful that there is an institution in Jerusalem devoted to the academic study of the Bible."

Sister Georgine says that as her Hebrew "is not yet quite up to standard," she chose some of the "easier" Bible courses this year. She is confident however, that she will soon be able to overcome the handicap.

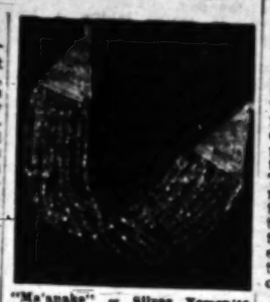


Daniela Yaffe, Israel delegate to the "New York Herald Tribune Forum," is seen off at Lydda Airport by Mr. E. W. Frankfurt, T.W.A. District Sales Manager in Israel.

GOODWILL NEEDED TO SAVE FOLKLORE

By Ya'acov Friedler

THE Arab folklore exhibition at Acre turned out to be an unqualified success, one of the outstanding events of the Tenth Anniversary Year. It drew tens of thousands of visitors from all over the country. Yet it is curious that the exhibition did not stimulate any official body to take cognizance of the fact that this country is rich in Jewish folklore too. But this great treasure-house of the past is being lost for the mere lack of concern.



"Ma'anake" — Silver Yemenite necklace (From collection of Haifa Ethnological Museum).

When embroidered pantaloons, velvet skirts and hand-wrought golden ornaments are exchanged for nylon and lace and artifical modern costume jewellery, that is "integration." The immigrants from the "primitive East" take a step into the 20th century.

When hand-made copper pots and pans, richly engraved and decorated, are replaced by shiny mass-produced aluminium, that again is "integration." The housewife from Persia or Yemen, Morocco or Tunis, should get a blue ribbon for hygiene. But their ancient vessels and dresses should be preserved — because they tell a story: the story of the Jewish people in the Diaspora, their ways and traditions, their customs and skills.

Replaced and no longer wanted, rejected relics of a past best forgotten are relegated to the dustbin or converted into cash. Many dealers, better aware than any official bodies of the value of these objects, make the rounds of the *ma'barot* and the immigrant settlements, buying up the treasures. They grace the antique shops of the cities and are sold to the highest bidder. At best they are sold to local purchasers who at least preserve them in their homes. But often they are sold to tourists, as quaint knick-knacks to be taken home and lost to us for ever. Often they are mutilated and adulterated to make them "more attractive" as ornaments.

Historically valuable, often invaluable objects are cut apart and refashioned into lampshades, flower pots, or other utensils. Many of the rich necklaces or head-dresses are cut into pieces to serve as a nucleus for modernized "primitive" jewellery. Sometimes they are smelted down for their gold and silver. Primitive wedding dresses are cut into pieces of cloth, or made into modern apparel.

It would take some funds, but much more goodwill to establish an ethnological museum that would systematically hunt for these articles and buy them for the nation. They would have to be classified, registered, arranged and catalogued.

In Haifa an Ethnological Museum was established by the Municipality two years ago. Its premises are modest and its stock matches them. There just is not enough money to buy all the objects that come the Museum's way. The Municipality is establishing a large number of museums and has been unable to provide sufficient funds for any of them to function as one would wish. But a start has been made. The Museum's staff is gradually specializing in Jewish folklore and has certainly the will to do the job. What is needed is national backing.

Experts assure us that lack of money is only one of the stumbling blocks. Interest and goodwill are more important, because with these, sufficient funds would surely be found. The Acre show has thrown out a challenge to our national cultural institutions to look to our own folklore and to take steps to save this much of our history before it is lost altogether.

mr. & mrs. — Setting Up House

LAST week, a young married couple with a baby boy came to visit us. They are shortly to move into a new apartment — two rooms (one small, one medium-size) a medium-size hall, and a kitchen and bathroom. They wanted our advice on how to furnish their apartment as reasonably as possible, without necessarily forgoing taste and charm. Before anything else, we worked out how much space was available in each room, and approximately how much they could spend (including monthly payments). We also agreed that it would be a good and economical idea to start off their new home with everything "made in Israel." Then we went window-shopping — and found just what we wanted to set up home.

For the living room, a square wool carpet, medium-size, not too vividly coloured — bought in conjunction with curtaining for the room so that the basic colour in the carpet is repeated at the windows. A sofa, made to open out, with the minimum of effort, into a double bed with springs covered in foam rubber, and upholstered in a deep black material. In the daytime, the sofa has a number of bright cushions on it, each a solid colour picked out of the colours in the curtaining and carpet. Three easy chairs — but really easy and comfortable to relax in — one in black, the others offsetting it in two other colours (as repeated in the cushions) — in this case aqua and a soft old-rose shade.

This young couple intend to add to their store of books as they go along, and have bought a group of bookshelf sections. These are to be arranged along one wall, and will be added to as funds permit. A small radio has an inconspicuous place on one of the shelves. A narrow, heavy shortlegged table of natural wood runs the length of the sofa. One large, interesting copper ashtray stands on it. That, and a simple copper flower vase, are the only ornaments in the room.

The bedroom, the larger room, has two foam rubber divans flat against to walls in an "L" shape. These young people are following our example and having their clothing cupboards made to size — i.e., one to take full-length clothes, and one only three-quarters as high as the full-length cupboard, divided into five sections — two sections for suits and trousers, jackets, skirts, blouses etc. for underwear, shirts, pyjamas etc., and two sections containing pull-out drawers as well as open shelves for shoes, slippers, and so on. The fifth section is for the baby's clothes. Both cupboards stand together and flat against one wall. The top of the short cupboard is sufficiently low to be used to carry dressing table equipment (though not low enough to sit at it), and a round mirror is to hang just above it. Here again, bed covers (and even blankets) covers, rugs and curtains have been bought to complement one another, and in the basic colours chosen by the couple for their bedroom, which are blue, green and white (this has been done, remembering that the baby also sleeps in the bedroom). For the child they have bought a light-wood bed with wooden boards at the sides — which strongly resembles a bunk bed in a ship's cabin — very attractive to children, who like to feel "enclosed" in something. Although it rather detracts from the appearance of the room at present, they have bought it, bearing in mind the possibility of moving into a three-room apartment when the child is older and will need a room of his own. To match the bed there is a light-wood table-desk and chair. The room will be gay and not too bedroomy in appearance. At the same time, the layout will allow a good space in the middle of the room where the child can play. (Incidentally, a shallow but wide and long wooden toy box fits in under the bunk bed to tidy away toys brought out during the day.)

The hall is also to serve as a dinette. A window seat is being made in the form of store space — the seats are also the lids of storeboxes — which can hold all those oddments usually left lying around gathering dust. Flush with the window seat they will have a solid wooden table and four solid wooden chairs, simply designed (altogether six or even eight people will be able to be seated). More book shelf sections will line the walls, to carry glasses, dishes, etc., as well as books. Curtaining and table-linen in the dinette have been chosen to match the colour of the chinaware, yellow, green and white, and is really gay.

In the kitchen they are installing cupboards and shelving in enamelware ready to be fixed to the walls, and have chosen them in white, blue and yellow colours (other colours are available). All their kitchen equipment — much of it plastic ware — garbage can, mixing bowls, washing basins, pails and other utensils — is being bought with these colours in mind, and the curtain material is in white, blue and yellow checks. Teacloths and towels also have the same colours, so that there will be no clashing. The overall effect is gay, bright and clean-looking.

It has been fun doing this — but even more — it has been interesting and exciting to find that today, to set up an attractive home in good taste and without too much cost, one does not have to have things sent from abroad. Just walk down the main streets of our cities and towns and look carefully in the shop windows, and you'll find what you want. The shopkeepers, too, will be glad to help you — if you explain just what you want, they'll do their best to provide it for you. At least, we have found it so.

YOUR HUSBAND WILL BE

happy...

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VITA CHICKEN CREAM SOUP is Kasher. Price per bag (3—3 portions) 280 Pruta.

VITA

Bananas As Exotic Food

By Molly Bar-David

WE all know bananas as Baby's perfect food. We love the fruit as a dessert with milk or cream and sugar, with custard sauce, orange, lemon or other fruit puddings. Everyone likes bananas in a fruit salad or along with berries and grapefruit as a fruit cup. They're wonderful in gelatine desserts, in trifles, with ice cream and other frozen desserts. These dishes are all known to us, but what I want to do today is to introduce a few recipes which are well-known and much-loved in other banana-producing countries.

But first one word about discoloration of bananas. Always open and use them as soon before serving as possible. If this cannot be done, remember that bananas will keep their fresh creamy colour if you dip them in lemon or lime or grapefruit or orange juice.

Have you ever thought of a Tuna-Banana salad? Or a Banana-Cottage Cheese Salad? Or Banana, Cabbage, Carrot and Green Pepper Salad, or Banana, Grated Carrots, Raisin and Orange Juice? Sounds funny? Take it from me — these dishes are fabulous.

Tuna-Banana Salad

1½ cups cooked white Tuna, flaked, ½ cup diced celery stalks, ½ cup diced pomelo or grapefruit, 2 tbsps. Chutney or chopped sweet pickle, 1 tsp. salt, 3 tbsps. mayonnaise, 2 ripe bananas, lettuce leaves, 2 tbsps. sour cream.

Combine tuna, celery, grapefruit, chutney and salt and toss with the mayonnaise mixed with the sour cream. Peel and slice bananas and fold carefully into mixture. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves. Just before serving garnish with additional banana slices.

In hot dishes for lunch or supper, bananas can be prepared to take the place of a vegetable — and this is really something unusual and fine. For instance, they are wonderful frittered as a side dish to poultry, or delightful with a golden crust, or how about Banana Scallops? Or string them on to a grill of meat, hamburgers, sausage, fish fillets, tomatoes, onions, orange slices. Looks exciting and an experience to taste.

Golden Crust Bananas

1 egg slightly beaten, 1 tsp. salt, 4 large bananas, ½ cup bread or cracker crumbs, ¼ cup melted margarine.

Mix egg with salt. Peel bananas. Cut into halves crosswise. Dip into egg, drain well and roll in crumbs until well-coated. Place in greased baking pan or wonder pot. Sprinkle with melted margarine. Bake in a very hot oven (450 F) for about 12 minutes.

If you deep-fry instead of baking the above combination, you get quite another flavour, and the dish is known as "Banana Scallops."

Banana Fritters

1 cup sifted flour, 2 tsps. baking powder, 1 tsp. salt, ¼ cup sugar, 1 egg, well beaten, ½ cup milk, 2 tsps. oil, 2 bananas, flour for coating (about ¼ cup), fat for frying.

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Combine egg, milk, oil. Add to dry ingredients. Mix well. Peel bananas. Cut each into 4 diagonal pieces. Roll in flour. Shake off excess. Dip into batter, completely coating banana. Fry in deep hot fat (375 F) four to six minutes, turning fritters to brown evenly. Drain and serve hot with orange or other favourite sauce.

Bananas with Cheese

1½ tbsps. margarine, 1½ tbsps. flour, ¾ cup hot milk, 1¼ cups grated yellow cheese, 1 tbsp. (or more or less) prepared mustard, 4 bananas.

Melt margarine; blend in flour. Add hot milk slowly and when this bubbles up and thickens, add the grated cheese. Remove from stove. Peel bananas, spread the mustard on them and place in a baking dish. Pour cheese sauce over the bananas and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour.

We all know that a delicious way of dressing up left-over cake is to cut it in two, fill the centre with bananas and whipped cream, and to top it likewise. But there are also many good recipes for Banana Cakes. Here is one that strangely enough is called "Banana Bread" thought it really belongs to the cake family:

1¾ cups Cake flour (with baking powder in it), ½ tsp. salt, ½ cup soft margarine, ¾ cup sugar, 2 eggs, 4 ripe bananas (about 450 grams), ½ cup broken peanuts (NOT ground), ¼ cup raisins, 1 pkg. mixed candied peel.

Sift together flour and salt. Beat margarine until creamy. Add sugar and eggs and beat until smooth. Peel and mash bananas. Add to egg mixture and mix until well blended. Add nuts and fruits. Now add to flour mixture and mix together until nicely blended. Bake in a moderate oven (about 350 F) for about an hour and 15 minutes. Frost with icing sugar.

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ARDI

Delicious Telma Soups in Cubes

Keeping Up on the Avenue

By Diana Lerner

IF you've been away and are just picking your way back among familiar places in Tel Aviv, you'll find that you can still buy drapes, dresses, records, jewellery, theatre tickets, bank or hire a refrigerator on a monthly basis in Dizengoff Road, but that shopping has definitely shifted southwards on the avenue. All roads seem to lead to and from the newly-constructed arcade between Cafes Italia and Cook lined with elegant shops worthy of the Champs Elysées. Here, some of the chic of fashion centres in the world has been captured in imaginative window displays and wall decorations that are a striking contrast to the over-cluttered look on Allenby Road. It has made many of the old-timers further along smarten up and try to get in on the new look. A welcome departure from office showfronts is the Ministry of Labour's office for house savings, which resembles the foyer of a Parisian *haute couture* salon.

Starting down the road from Rehov Frishman, with the distinguished Librairie Francaise Alcheh on the corner, there are sights to hold your interest and fill you with wonder all the way around to Rehov Frug. There the main attraction is Maskit, whose original designs in rugs, wearing apparel and jewellery lure many a stroller to step inside and browse, and end the promenade.

That is, however, if he was able to resist the Pets Food Accessories shop which sells puppies (priced from IL30 to IL100), pigeons, canaries, gold fish, white mice and pet foods. Decorated with taste and imagination, the place is full of magic appeal, perhaps the most amusing touch being the dog baskets (made by the Municipality Sheltered Workshops) perched at the entrance. It is a "natural" for after-school children and hookie players, who also gaze spellbound at the Riviera flower shop or the knitting shop where you can see rows and rows of wool in splendid shades and crowds of women and young girls getting free instruction.

When you've had your fill of football conversation over a steak at Cooky's, you can dive down into the Adria bar, the latest smart night club in town where soft music and good Italian food plus excellent drinks provide pleasant entertainment in exclusive company. On the way down, however, you must be careful not to be caught by a mermaid curving gracefully over the staircase which connects the club with the Italia. A twinkling Shneur mural in sea blue lines the walls of the bar and provides its interior sparkle.

Opened this week by five El Al pilots and a "Davar-Hashavua" correspondent as a hangout for airline people, California is an American-style luncheonette serving Coca Cola, chicken in the basket, southern-fried, and aiming, they say, to emulate standards at the Chen Restaurant. California's managers are full of praise for the helpful advice and cooperation they received from fellow restauranteurs in the vicinity.

The pastries have a special flavour when selected and sold by pert, pretty Kutti who, understands her way around Viennese Strudel and Italian Ragoyauchi.

Most of the competition on Dizengoff only stimulates business. On a Saturday night especially, when crowds surge up and down the avenue to and from the movie houses tucked conveniently into the sideways around the Circus, everyone benefits.

In the middle of the Avenue, for example, falafel and latkes are sold side by side to fervent patriots of each, not to mention pizza's good boy. No rivalry there. Nearby, Chen continues to provide well-cooked quality meals, and Krau, where they have a happy hand with meat and salad combinations, maintains his excellent variety snack bar. Recently there had been a definite lull in that part of town until New York opened, pulling crowds back in that direction.

The strictly kasher New York restaurant is reasonably priced and has very good quality American hot dogs, pastrami, corned beef, and 20 different kinds of salads for a quick snack and outside catering. Manager Raphael Halpern, whose claim to fame is that he wrestles, exercises and devotes himself to slimming and body-building sessions, now seems intent on putting the avoirdupois back in circulation. Strangely enough, the Dizengoff side of New York is less crowded than the Keren Kayemet Boulevard side which shows you that some of the residents are coming out of their houses to have a look.

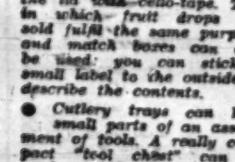
Further along, Cafe de Paris is beginning to capture diners with its piano music, and an after-the-show clientele with a sentimental crooner rendering French, Italian and Spanish songs to the tune of his guitar. Rowal has introduced a novel invention to assure uninterrupted sidewalk sitting in the winter; the huge garden cafe now has five Paz gas heaters to keep its customers comfortably warm. Specializing for the past 11 years in Hungarian and Viennese pastries, Rowal always has an abundance of ladies of leisure complete with knitting, children and Dr. Zhivago, chatting and sunbathing during the day.

If you're taking a long look, however, you will see that Stern's, the Oriental, Pigalle, Kassit, Frack and Baum's are also none the worse for wear.

It would seem that if you want to open a business anywhere on Dizengoff, competition should not discourage you.

Equally right for tripé or for everyday at-home wear is this youthful design with puff sleeves and swinging skirt, made in a fine-textured broadcloth of "Dacron". Good wrinkle-resistance and packability make it a wise choice for the travel-minded. Thanks to the Du Pont fibre, it launders easily, dries quickly to lasting smoothness. Demure styling of this charming little dress is enhanced by all-over pin-tucking of the snuggly fitted bodice.

No matter where you look in the world, the hula-hoop craze seems to have struck. Here is the situation in Volendam, Holland. Express Photo



IF your tool chest cluttered up with assorted nails, screws and small parts? Here are some suggestions that will make your work tidier and easier:

● *Save small glass jars with metal screw-tops. Fasten your collection of screw-tops in a row to the underside of a shelf. Now fill the jars with the different screws or nails, screw the jars into the appropriate lids, and you will have all your small parts readily visible and accessible, and the only space they take up is the underside of the shelf which cannot in any case be used for anything else. (Your wife would appreciate a row of similar jars suspended from her kitchen shelf to hold spices, baking powder, etc.)*

● *Save Nescafe and similar tins for your nails. To identify the contents without prying off the lid first, tape a sample of the contents to the lid with cello-tape. Tins in which fruit drops are sold fulfil the same purpose, and match boxes can also be used: you can stick a small label to the outside to describe the contents.*

● *Cutlery trays can hold small parts of an assortment of tools. A really compact "tool chest" can be made from one of these trays to hold the absolute essentials: hammer, screwdriver, pliers, nails, screws, insulating tape; pencil boxes or trays are also useful for nails or screws.*

BEST way to open the half-litre cans in which olive oil is now packaged for kitchen use is to punch two holes at opposite corners with nails. Leave the nails in to act as plugs against the ingress of dust and dirt.

When the tin is empty, remove the whole lid carefully with a tin opener. The rectangular cross-section of the tin makes it ideal for paint brushes. Fill the can half-full with turpentine. In each paint brush, drill two holes through the handle, in such a position that a three-inch nail, placed through the upper hole and resting on the rim of the can, will keep the tips of the bristles just clear of the sediment in the bottom of the tin when you soak out old paint. While a nail pushed through the lower hole will keep the brush just above the level of the turpentine so that the surplus liquid can drain

HANDYMAN

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

Gone with the Wind

THE above hand was dealt in a recent pairs tournament in Tel Aviv. The East-West pair counted only 23 points, but they were lucky in distribution and could rake in 11 tricks in clubs. Although seldom bid, 11 tricks were made at most of the tables.

Strange things happened at one table. Here the bidding was:

East	*South*	*West*	*North*
1C	—	*1D*	*1H*
1S	—	*3C*	*2H*
3C	—	—	—

After his first sign-off West would have been well advised to picture his holding with a three clubs bid on the second round; but he was not sure whether the one club opening by his partner was based on the presence of a biddable suit.

North took the king of hearts and sent back the ace, for East to ruff.

A couple of rounds of trumps would have cleared the deck for a couple of discards on ace and queen of spades, enabling declarer to claim his 11 tricks. But our declarer was dazzled by prospects of a cross-ruff. He entered dummy with a spade, ruffed a heart, collected both diamonds tricks and proceeded to play his spades, discarding a heart and a diamond from dummy. When the queen of spades came, stripping dummy down to his five trumps, the machinery snapped. North ruffed and pushed a diamond, letting South make his nine of trumps, while dummy was forced to underruff; North ruffed the spade on the way back, and South's ace of trumps took the setting trick.

By the time the smoke had cleared away, the defence found themselves in the possession of one heart and four trump tricks.

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

HEAD of the House says we really should take advantage of the country's culture. Why couldn't we go to Tel Aviv to the opera, for instance? It would not be worth while going there for the cinema, we can always go to the cinema in Nahariya (if we don't mind an unadulterated diet of cowboys and Egyptian belly dancers, five to ten years after their premieres) but an opera is worth making an effort for. Have no objection to going anywhere even though I know the aforementioned effort will be all mine, as we have not been to so much as a film since we saw "Around the World in 80 Days" the night we left London. Consequently I write to friends in Tel Aviv to get tickets for us, try to decide what we can do without in order to pay for them, write to other friends asking for a night's lodging and announce our intentions to the children.

•

DAUGHTER says at once she wants to come too. She is quite old enough to go out a night with her parents, and she has never seen an opera. Tell her that it is not a question of age. I agree that she is quite old enough, only we are not rich enough for all of us to go and besides she doesn't even know what an opera is. She says yes she does, it is a kind of ballet with singing, but if she can't go she will spend the night with her best friend and go to bed very late.

•

SON says he also wants to go. Not to the opera if it is something to do with singing and dancing but to eat on the streets of Tel Aviv as he has heard there are wonderful things to be had there. If he can't come with us he doesn't want to spend the night away from home. He will stay in the house alone, and maybe invite a friend or two to supper which they will make themselves. He will not leave the gas on, nor overturn the oven, and if there are burglars in the night he will shoot at them with his spear gun. When even this is refused he says he never gets any enjoyment out of life. Even a quiet evening when everyone is out is denied to him.

•

HEAD of the House says wistfully that in the old days would have put on his evening suit to go to the Opera, as entrance was forbidden in street clothes. Indignantly deny remembering any such days and explain to son that daddy does not mean his pyjamas. Tell Head of the House that I actually arrived with a few evening dresses (wonder where I thought I would wear them) but moths and Purim have not done them any good. Am ready to buy another, however, if he has money to spare and insists on wearing talis. Warn him that he might be mistaken for a waiter. Daughter says evening dress will not be necessary but as all the ladies in Tel Aviv are very elegant she had better review my clothes and make sure I wear something suitable. I reject her offer to borrow me something from one of her friends' mothers but am intimidated into wearing a hat that somebody left here once and carrying a pair of gloves.

•

AM glad, when we arrive in Tel Aviv, that I did not go further than this as our friends say they are sorry but it was impossible to get tickets for the opera. Still, they are glad to say, they have managed to get seats for "Around the World in 80 Days."

Pen Friends

STANLEY VINCE, 48, of 21 Wallace Crescent, Carshalton, Surrey, England, asks for a pen friend from Israel. His interests are religion, music, stamps.

H. REDSLATT, 20 Brockwell Court, Effra Road, Brixton, London, S.W. 2, is interested in exchanging stamps.

MARGARET MUIR, 20, of 49 Belford Road Edinburgh 4, Scotland, began to take an interest in Israel after visiting the Israel Pavilion at the Brussels Fair and would like to correspond with Israelis to learn more about us. She is a teacher and her interests are books, music, art and languages. She can correspond in English or French.

Chess

January 2, 1959

PROBLEM No. 1305
J. Wiesel, Bet Zera
1st Prize, Israel Tyr. 57

Kf1; Qg6; Rd1, Re6; Bc8, Bh2; Kta4, Kb6; Pb5, d2, f5. (11)

Kd5; Qa3; Rh6; Rb2, Bb8; Kta4, Kta8; Pc4, h3, h5. (10)

White mates in two

PROBLEM No. 1306
A. Grinblat & J. Better
1st Prize, Israel Tyr. 1957/58

Ka5; Ra2, Rh2; Bb6; Ke1, Kd4; Pb5, c2, e2, h3. (10)

Kb1; Bd1; Pe7. (3)

White mates in three

The awards of the Israel "Ring" tourneys ((incorporating all the originals published in various columns) have just been published, as always, in a very neat pamphlet by tourneys conductor J. Goldschmidt. It is through his relentless efforts that our tourneys attract a large number of entries from abroad.

Among the problems so honoured, several have been published in The Jerusalem Post: Nos. 1075 (J. Wiesel); 1081 (N.G. van Dijk); 1131 (Uri Grinblat); 1105 (N.G. van Dijk); 1126 (J. Goldschmidt); 1145 (E. Battaglia) Judges were E. Visserman (two moves) and R.C.O. Matthews (three moves). The 1958/9 tourneys will have E.H. Shaw and R. Matthews as judges for three movers. (July 1, 1958—June 30, 1959, Dr. Weber memorial), and A. Ellerman and S.C. Dutt for two movers.

Solutions, Problem No. 1301 (Retter): 1.Re3! A mutate with four changes and thematic mate transference. Problem No. 1302 (Goldschmidt): 1.Bb3 thr. 2.Qe5; 1.—Kt any 2.Rf4; 1.—Kt2 2.Kt!-d4; 1.—Kte5 2.Qb5!; 1.Bg8? Kt:g3- 1.Kt:d4? Kt:c3! Correction play by the B.Kt. The continuation after random moves by the Kt. takes some seeing, and 1.Bg8 is a good try (Judge's award.)

"ASOR" TOURNAMENT GAMES

Against Branicki, in the third round, Szabo delivered the final blow with an impressive Cavalry assault:

Game No. 767

White: Szabo Black: Branicki
English opening

1.c4 c5 2.Ktc3 Kf6 3.g3 g6 4.Bg2 Bg7 5.a3 0-0 6.Rb1 a6 7.Kta4 d6 8.Ktf3 Ktc6 9.b4 c:b 10.a:b d5 11.b5 Kte7 12.c5 d4 13.Bb2 Ktf5 14.0-0 h5 15.e3 d:e 16.d:e Qe7 17.Qb3 Rd8 18.Rfd1 Kte8 19.B:g7 K:g7 20.Qe3 f6 21.e4 Kth6 22.e5! Ktf7 23.g5 b:c 24.b:c Qe7 25.e:f+ K1:f6 26.Kte4 Ktd6 27.Kte5 Ktf7 28.Rb7! Kt:b7 29.c:b Rb8 30.Ktc6! Bd7 31.Kta6 Qd8 32.Kta:b8. Black resigns.

MUNICH BRILLIANCIES

It is hard to say which of Tal's games was the finest in Munich. The following, against England's Golombek, was, however, one of his most impressive:

Game No. 768

White: Tal Black: Golombek
Caro-Cann Defence

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 Bf5 4.c4 e6 5.Ktc3 d:c 6.B:c4 Kte7 7.Ktg3 Ktd7 8.0-0 Kth6 9.Bb3 Qd7 10.e4 a5 11.Ktg3 Bg6 12.Bc2 B:c2 13.Q:c2 Ktde5 14.Kte4 Kth4 15.Qe2 Kt6-e5 16.f4 g5 17.Ra3 Bd7 18.Bd2 Ktc2 19.Rd3 Ktdb4 20.B:b4 Kt:b4 21.Rd-d1 Rd8 22.Kh1 h5 23.Kttf6+ B:f6 24.e:f Kf8 25.Kte4 b4? 26.Ktc5 Qc8 27.f5! g:f 28.Qe3 b5 29.Qg5 Rh7 30.Rf4! b:c 31.R:d4 R:h4 32.Qe7+ Ke8 33.Qg8+ Kd7 34.Q:f7+ Kd8 35.Qe7+, and white mates in two moves: 36.Q:c6+ and 37.Qe8x.

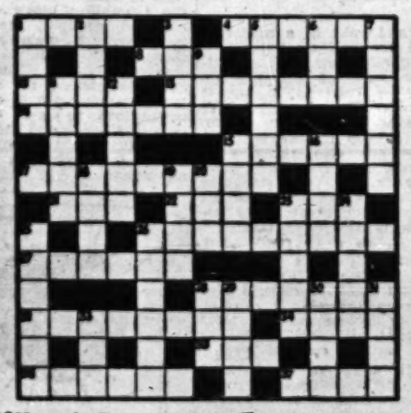
The Maternity Dress
The Morning Gown
That pleases HIM and HER.
A practical Gift.
Woollen Blouses 11.17.Sep
2 Piece-Costume 11.20.Sep
M.K., 15 Rehov Nordau Haifa

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Poplar. 5. Sunday). 8. Riot. 9. Exam. 10. Placed. 11. Addinsell. 13. Eats. 15. Lid. 16. Ended. 17. Hades. 20. Era. 22. Gus(her). 23. Wasps. 24. Me-Lee. 26. Par. 27. Sloe. 28. Raspberry. 31. Iodine. 32. Palm. 33. Cock. 34. Ash. 35. Kenton.

DOWN. — 1. Pup-pet. 2. Platters. 3. Area. 4. Riddles. 5. Stalk. 6. N.E.W.S. 7. T-allies. 13. Did. 14. Snap. 18. Ages. 19. Duellist. 20. Eat Away. 21. Her-rick. 24. Mar(riage). 25. Dupean. 28. Perch. 29. Pu-ma. 30. Yoke.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. You make it when in a hurry. 4. Has a horse. 8. A he. 10. It may be collared! 12. Of interest to postman and bugler. 14. Knight who took the car to a doctor? 15. An example. 17. Its contents have a kick, strangely enough. 21. Take to court. 22. Time to get your ear twisted. 23. No amateur public relations officer. 26. The animal may be trapped. 27. A place in he sun, one hopes. 28. Dog with a sharp nose. 32. Flustered when a little girl puts the lights out! 34. Fruity appointment? 35. Neck and neck result. 36. This is so easy, a baby might get it. 37. Not the whole play, of course.

DOWN. — 1. Is time a record? 2. Goading instrument. 3. A tricky game. 5. True. 6. Is half its square. 7. More readily turn traitor on her. 9. Short garment. 11. Label 'us a river. 13. Hop about. 15. Go to and fro. 16. Land of pure chaos? 18. Would you be crackers to eat them? 19. Boy followed by a ram, possibly? 20. Men smelt it. 22. Hit the note? 24. Attack on TV? 25. Jolly good chaps in the building trade. 26. Does it complain when shot at? 28. Family favourite. 29. A god in the ring racket? 30. Repetitive farewell. 31. The remainder don't go to work. 33. No letter of negative significance.

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DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

Munchausen's Disease

By Dr. Eliahu Yaron

SOME six years ago, late at night, a man of about 35 was brought into the receiving room of one of the large London hospitals in a state of collapse. He had been found unconscious in the street in a pool of blood. After a short while, while his blood was being tested prior to transfusion, he come to a little, gave his name and address and complained of the most severe abdominal pain. From his story of intermittent pain for a considerable time followed by the vomiting of blood, the surgeons had no difficulty in diagnosing an old ulcer which had at last eaten its way through the stomach wall.

When they came to examine their patient more closely, however, the doctors found his abdomen to be a mass of scars — he had had at least six previous abdominal operations. His pulse, too, was remarkably good for a man who had collapsed from loss of blood. The patient begged for morphine to ease his pain; he knew from experience that this was the only thing that would help him. The surgeon, on the other hand, wanted to observe his condition for a few hours while weighing whether or not to operate and refused to give him the morphine. An hour later, while the nurse was out of the room, the patient got out of bed, dressed and fled.

The man is now a classic case; he is one of the first patients to have been diagnosed as suffering from Munchausen's disease. Enquiries at other hospitals elicited the fact that he had been admitted to 12 different hospitals, usually late at night, during the previous four months and had usually discharged himself after a few days, especially when morphine was not easily forthcoming.

It will be recalled that Baron Munchausen's 'claim to fame was the telling of tall stories, and Dr. Asher, a London physician, conferred the name on his unique series of patients — and for the same reason. There are now about a dozen recorded cases having in common a long history of disease and a love of hospitals.

One woman, aged about 40 and weighing over 100 kilos, had been admitted to several hospitals complaining of severe headaches and undergone several brain operations. She too, has abdominal scars. Another, a man, usually tells a story of being shot down while a war-time pilot and of suffering from attacks of epilepsy ever since. He was admitted to several hospitals throughout England and Canada and underwent several operations on his skull. A fourth patient appears, bleeding from the ears, nose and mouth and spends weeks or months in hospital, being investigated for obscure blood diseases.

Why these patients have this urge to undergo hospitalization and even operations is a mystery. It may be that some of them are drug addicts and will go to any length to satisfy their craving. They are certainly most skilful in faking a wide variety of severe symptoms.

One such case was admitted over 120 times to different hospitals. All are pathological liars, most have several false names and addresses and some of them create such a disturbance that they have to be isolated or thrown out of the hospital. Some hospitals now keep a black book in the receiving room with the aliases and usual stories of the known cases to guide the doctor on duty. At least one psychiatrist is after them and recently published an appeal to send him such patients when they appear. He will have a fascinating time sorting them out.

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